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CICERO,

*Marcus
Tullius
Egestat
h*

SELECT LETTERS

EDITED

WITH NOTES AND A VOCABULARY

BY

GEORGE V. EDWARDS, Ph.D. (JOHNS HOPKINS)
INSTRUCTOR IN THE MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

οὐ πόλλ' ἀλλὰ πολύ

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PREFACE.

To meet the demand for a brief volume of Cicero's letters, to be read in connection with Cicero's orations, the present selection of letters has been prepared and edited in accord with D'Ooge's *Select Orations of Cicero*. While, in view of their purpose, the choice of selections has been limited to the easiest and plainest letters, yet the list will be found sufficiently extensive to include illustration of Cicero's most salient personal traits and many of the most prominent phases of his career.

Owing to the close connection between this book and Professor D'Ooge's *Cicero*, it has seemed necessary to include in the vocabulary only those words which do not appear in his vocabulary to the Orations. As these words appear for the first time in the text they are marked with a star to show that they have been placed in the vocabulary of this book.

It has seemed best, also, in marking the quantities, to keep in accord with the second edition of Professor D'Ooge's *Cicero*, soon to appear, without asserting the opinion of the writer in regard to any of the hidden quantities so marked.

Many obligations are due Professor B. L. D'Ooge for kindly criticism and assistance through the press, and Professor E. M. Pease for many suggestions and even verbal expressions, which have seemed to me too good not to employ.

GEORGE VAIL EDWARDS.

YPSILANTI,

January 1, 1905.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. VALUE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE growing recognition of the great value of Cicero's letters for school use rests, primarily, upon the fact that through the letters we come not only to learn of great deeds not elsewhere so well recorded, but to feel, also, the man himself more personally and to know him more intimately than is possible in any other way.

The importance of this fact is heightened by the circumstance that it is Cicero alone, of all the men of antiquity, whose thoughts and purposes and feelings in his daily private life we find so fully recorded and revealed.

Had it been a less important personage whose letters we possessed, living at a less momentous day of Rome's history, still the unvarnished picture of a Roman's daily life, in such minute detail, at so many places and seasons, would have afforded us an excellent source of information for reconstructing our view of that ancient day. But this is Cicero! large of nature, leader of men, brilliant of mind, wide of interests; living, besides, in the mightiest day of Rome's political drama. The consequence is our possession of a work not merely of the very highest documentary importance, but of exceedingly great literary interest as well.

II. FAMILIAR STYLE.

For the scholar, indeed, the letters of Cicero are of unique value, in that the style of the letters is not the formal and polished style of the recognized branches of literary art, for in Cicero's day private correspondence was not yet felt to require that elaborate care in expression which real literature demanded. They show the common language of daily intercourse; bright and elegant in this case, to be sure, coming from the brain of cultivated Cicero, but familiar in tone, abounding in colloquialisms and extravagances of expression, and rich in epistolary tenses, coined words, Greek phrases, diminutives, and many other peculiarities of expression.

III. EXTENT, NOW AND IN ANTIQUITY.

The complete works of Cicero as published to-day include a collection of 870 letters, or, counting letters sent as inclosures, upwards of 50 more. These are arranged in five groups. First, sixteen books commonly called *ad Familiares*; second, three books called *ad Quintum Fratrem*, including 28 letters to Cicero's brother Quintus; third, sixteen books commonly called *ad Atticum*, including about 397 letters written to Atticus, none from Atticus to Cicero; fourth, two books *ad Brutum* having 23 letters to or from M. Brutus; fifth, a long letter *De Petitione Consulatus*, apparently written by Quintus to Cicero.

Besides these the ancients knew of other and different groups of Cicero's letters. Book I. of our present collection *ad Brutum* was Book IX. in a larger collection.

To Cornelius Nepos there were known two books; to Hirtius, at least nine books; to Pompey, four books; to Caesar, three books; to Octavius, three books; and more to Pansa, Axius, Cicero's son Marcus, Calvus, and others. Of all this correspondence, however, the collections which remain are less than half.

IV. ORIGIN OF THE COLLECTIONS.

Since these letters were not made as a work of literary art, but were the genuine expression of Cicero's private and momentary thoughts and feelings, made at various times and places, the question arises how and when they came to be gathered together and when they were published; to the answer of which not all scholars are agreed. It seems most likely that a collection of various letters to and from Cicero was begun, perhaps with Cicero's consent, by his friend and freedman Tiro, over a year before Cicero's death. This collection was added to, and parts of it were published in separate books by Tiro at various times after 43 B.C., perhaps some while after. These separate parts were cited separately throughout antiquity and were not gathered into the collection now known as *ad Familiares* until long after Tiro's day.

A further collection also was made by Cicero's friend Atticus, including only letters which Cicero had written him. As late as when Cornelius Nepos wrote his life of Atticus these letters had not been published, at least not as we have them now; but they were fully edited by Atticus, and were published perhaps before his death, or more probably at some time afterwards.

V. ATTICUS.

Titus Pomponius Atticus, born 109 B.C., died 32 B.C., was, during all Cicero's maturer years, his most intimate friend. The two men were of like age, of like birth, and, in part, of like tastes: both were fond of art and beauty, of literature and philosophy, of society and country life; each was capable of warm and firm affection, each was trustworthy, and each was, in some manner, of superlative distinction. At the same time they were different. Cicero was open and generous; Atticus was close and thrifty. Cicero was never quite happy when out of public life; Atticus carefully avoided politics. Cicero repeatedly risked his life for the republic; Atticus served his friends the more because he avoided dangerous enmities. Cicero squandered a fortune on his villas and in bad loans to his good friends; Atticus accumulated from every direction, loaned his money to friends at good interest, and died worth millions.

VI. MEANS OF LETTER WRITING.

The correspondence medium of the Romans was different from our own. They had reed pens, ink made from lampblack and gum, papyrus for the letters which needed to be less bulky, and wax tablets and stylus for those where the weight was of less importance.

The papyrus was rolled up, tied with a thread, fastened at the knot with wax, which was then stamped with the writer's seal. At need this packet could easily be made so small as to be carried out of sight about the carrier's person.

The tablets, fashioned somewhat like a schoolboy's slate of to-day, with wax surface in place of slate, were frequently made in pairs, or with three or more together. The message was written on the inner side of the slate as folded, a thread was then passed through the rim of the tablets to fasten them together, and sealed. Erasures could be made with the stylus, which was blunt at one end for this purpose.

VII. POSTAL SERVICE.

The letters were conveyed by slaves or freedmen specially appointed and trained for this purpose, every great family or business house having such readily at its service, or by the chance traveler going in the desired direction. A first-class messenger would be able to go something like forty miles a day, would use judgment in choice of routes and stopping places, and discretion in the time and manner of delivering his missive.

VIII. CHRONICLE.

The present volume of twenty-one letters contains only selections from *ad Atticum* and *ad Familiares*, marked respectively *Att.* and *Fam.* The numerals following these abbreviations are for the "book" and the number of the letter in the book: thus, the first selection (*Att. I. 2*) is the second letter in the first book *ad Atticum*.

To show how largely even these few letters abound in illustration of Cicero's daily life and of his character the following Chronicle of some of the circumstances referred to in the present selection is appended.

CHRONICLE.

B.C. 65. Early in July M. Tullius Cicero, Jr., born.
Cicero thinks of making common cause in politics with Catiline.
Joins in collusion with a prosecutor.
Plans his campaign for the consulship a year ahead.
Relies on the support of his friend Atticus.

58. Cicero in exile, broken-hearted.
Practices the philosophy which he preached.
Refrains from suicide for his family's sake.
Expresses deepest affection for his wife Terentia.
Is entertained at Brundisium by a willing friend, who thereby risks his own safety for Cicero's sake.
Sails for Greece.
Devises means for his daughter's married happiness.
Arranges to free his slaves, conditionally.
Concerns himself about postal arrangements.

54. Writes influential letters to great men in behalf of his young friend Trebatius.
Quotes Ennius.
Puns.
Advises his young friend about the value of persistence, courage, and alertness.
Commends the desirability of intimacy with Caesar.

B.C. 50. Having been made proconsul of Cilicia and served his term there, Cicero returns homeward across Greece.

Parts tenderly from his freedman Tiro, who is too sick to travel.

Shows prudence in safe traveling.

Is detained by storms, but seems not to have been seasick.

Enjoys fine weather at sea.

Meets enthusiastic reception at Brundisium.

Is delighted to see Terentia again.

Rejoices at getting his forwarded mail.

Provides liberally for his sick friend's comfort.

Reproves him for attending a musicale.

Anticipates disorder on election day.

Counsels avoidance of too strenuous sailing-masters.

Recommends sailing in company with a cautious officer.

49. At the outbreak of civil war Cicero leaves the neighborhood of Rome, intrusting his wife and family to the care and protection of his son-in-law and the servants.

Plans in confidence with Terentia.

Has his house fortified against attack.

Establishes a private postal system.

Refrains from joining Pompey's army.

Pleads, in dignity, with Caesar for a reconciliation with Pompey.

B.C. 49. Acknowledges personal friendship for both Caesar and Pompey.
Thanks Caesar for a favor done his friend Lentulus.
Writes every day to Atticus.
Praises Caesar for his clemency towards captives.

48. Loses regard for Terentia.
Bids her inquire the news about him from Lepta and Trebatius.

47. After joining Pompey at last, campaigning with him in Greece and giving up after the defeat of Pompey he returns to Italy once more; this time without desiring to meet Terentia.
After a long detention at Brundisium he sets out for Rome quite leisurely.
Bids Terentia prepare physical comfort for his guests at Tusculum; after which we hear no more of Terentia till after their divorce.

46. Accepting conditions as they are after his overthrow and Caesar's victory, he cultivates dining out.
Improves his digestion.
Distinguishes fine from vulgar lavishness.
Invites famous epicures to dinner.
Enjoys their talk.
Refrains from serving peacock at his own table.
Receives a stream of morning callers daily.

B.C. 46. Reads much.
Writes much on philosophical subjects.
Lectures at home on philosophy and rhetoric.
Takes regular bodily exercise, although sixty years old.
Grieves for the lost liberty of his country.
Threatens to eat his friend Paetus out of house and home.
Introduces Prince Hagesaretus to Governor Sulpicius.
Laughs at Paetus for not knowing the real power of a tyrant.
Is thankful for mere living, despite loss of honors and dignity.
Is resigned to all that Fate may bear.
Holds it his duty to live as a philosopher.
Pleads lack of news as an excuse for not writing.
Longs for comfort when afflicted with the death of his daughter.
Appreciates consolation offered.
Thinks his affliction greater than the afflictions of others.
Longs for the visit of his friend Sulpicius.

44. Congratulates one of Caesar's assassins on the deed.
Dines deep and late with Trebatius.
Pursues their legal quibble to his library after getting home.
Assumes direction of Senatorial forces at Rome.

B.C. 44. Seeks safety in temporary hiding.

Encourages the generals of his party with letters and advice and with the promise of his unreserved devotion.

Reproves Trebonius for lack of foresight.

Boasts of his own zeal and its immediate success.

Summarizes the news for Trebonius.

Keenly estimates his contemporaries.

M. TULLI CICERONIS
EPISTOLAE SELECTAE.

I. (*Att. I. 2.*)

Rome, 65 b.c., some days after the consular election in July.

Born election day, a son. I think to defend Catiline.

CICERŌ *ATTICŌ SAL.

L. Iūliō Caesare C. *Mārciō *Figulō cōnsulibus *filiolō mē auctum scītō salvā *Terentiā. Abs tē tam diū nihil litterārum ! Ego dē meīs ad tē ratiōnibus scripsī anteā dīligerter. Hōc tempore Catilīnam, competitōrem nostrum, dēfendere cōgitāmus ; iūdicēs habēmus quōs 5 voluimus, summā *accūsātōris voluntāte. Spērō, sī *absolutus erit, coniūctiōrem illum nōbīs fore in ratiōne petītiōnis ; sīn *aliter acciderit, *hūmāniter ferēmus.

Come soon and help my campaign.

2. Tuō adventū nōbīs opus est mātūrō ; nam *prōr-sus summa hominum est opīniō tuōs familiārēs, nōbilīs 10 hominēs, adversāriōs honōrī nostrō fore ; ad eōrum voluntātem mihi conciliandum maximō tē mihi ūsuī fore videō, quārē Iānuāriō *mēnse, ut cōnstituistī, cūrā ut Rōmae sīs.

II. (*Att. III. 5.*)

Thurii, April 6, 58 B.C.

Terentia is grateful for your kindness. My life here is most wretched, but I take refuge in myself.

CICERŌ ATTICŌ SAL.

Terentia tibi et saepe et maximās agit grātiās: id est mihi grātissimum. Ego vīvō miserrimus et maximō dolōre cōnficio. Ad tē quid scrībam nesciō. Sī enim es Rōmae, iam mē adsequī nōn potes; sīn es in viā, 5 cum eris mē adsecūtus cōram agēmus quae erunt agenda. Tantum tē ōrō, ut, quoniam mē ipsum semper amāstī, ut eōdem amōre sīs; ego enim īdem sum: ini- mīcī meī mea mihi, nōn mē ipsum adēmērunt. Cūrā ut valeās. Data VIII Īdūs *April. *Thūriī.

III. (*Fam. XIV. 4.*)

Brundisium, April 29, 58 B.C.

Would I were dead, since gods and men forsake us.

TULLIUS S. D. TERENTIAE ET *TULLIAE ET CICERONI SUIS.

10 Ego minus saepe dō ad vōs litterās quam possum, proptereā quod cum omnia mihi tempora sunt misera, tum vērō, cum aut scrībō ad vōs aut vestrās legō, cōnficio lacrimīs sīc ut ferre nōn possim. Quod utinam minus vītiae cupidī fuissēmus! Certē nihil aut nōn 15 multum in vītā malī vīdissēmus. Quod sī nōs ad aliquam alicūius commodī aliquandō recuperandī spem fortūna reservāvit, minus est errātum ā nōbīs; sī haec

mala fīxa sunt, ego vērō tē quam p̄īmum, mea vīta, cupiō vidēre et in tuō complexū ēmori, quoniam neque dī, quōs tū castissimē coluistī, neque hominēs, quibus ego semper servīvī, nōbīs grātiam rettulērunt.

Thanks to Laenius who has risked his safety for me.

2. Nōs Brundisī apud M. * Laenium Flaccum diēs 5 * XIII fuimus, virum optimum, quī perīculum fortūnārum et capitis suī p̄ae meā salūte neglēxit neque lēgis improbissimae poenā dēductus est, quō minus hospitī et amīcitiae iūs officiumque praestāret. Huic utinam aliquandō grātiam referre possīmus! habēbimus quidem 10 semper. 3. Brundisiō p̄ōfectī sumus a. d. * II K. * Māi.: per * Macedoniam * Cȳzicū petēbāmus.

What am I now to do? Is any hope left? Grief stays my pen.

Ō mē perditum! Ō adflīctum! Quid nunc? Rogem tē ut veniās? Mulierem aegram et corpore et animō cōnfectam. Nōn rogem. Sine tē igitur sim? Opīnor, 15 sīc agam: sī est spēs nostrī rēditūs eam cōnfīrmēs et rem adiuvēs; sīn, ut ego metuō, trānsāctum est, quōquō modō potes ad mē fac veniās. Unum hōc scītō: sī tē habēbō, nōn mihi vidēbor plānē perīsse. Sed quid *Tulliolā meā fīet? Iam id vōs vidēte; mihi deest cōsiliū. Sed certē, quōquō modō sē rēs habēbit, illius *misellae et *mātrimōniō et fāmae serviendum est. Quid? Cicerō meus quid aget? Iste vērō sit in sinū semper et complexū meō. Nōn *queō plūra iam scribēre: impedit māeror. Tū quid ēgeris, nesciō; utrum 25 aliquid teneās an, quod metuō, plānē sīs spoliāta.

Don't be troubled about the freeing of the slaves.

4. * Pīsōnem, ut scribis, spērō fore semper nostrum. Dē familiā līberātā nihil est quod tē moveat. Prīmum tuīs ita * prōmissum est, tē factūram esse, ut quisque esset meritus; est autem in officiō adhūc * Orpheus, praetereā 5 māgnō opere nēmō. Cēterōrum servōrum ea causa est, ut, sī rēs ā nōbīs abīsset, * lībērtī nostrī essent, sī obtinēre potuissent; sīn ad nōs pertinēret, servīrent praeterquam * oppidō paucī. Sed haec minōra sunt.

Hope of return is small. How shall I get your letters?

5. Tū quod mē hortāris ut animō sim māgnō et spēm 10 habeam recuperandae salūtis, id velim sit ēiusmodī ut rēctē spērāre possīmus. Nunc miser quandō tuās iam litterās accipiam? Quis ad mē perferet? Quās ego exspectāssem Brundisī sī esset licitum per *nautās, quī tempestātem praetermittere nōluērunt.

Be cheerful, Terentia; I have done no wrong. But I cannot cheer myself.

15 Quod reliquum est, sustentā tē, mea Terentia, ut potes honestissimē. Vīximus, flōruimus; nōn vitium nostrum, sed virtūs nostra nōs adflīxit; peccātum est nūllum, nisi quod nōn ūnā animam cum ūrnāmentīs āmīsimus; sed sī hōc fuit līberīs nostrīs grātius, nōs 20 vīvere, cētera, quamquam ferenda nōn sunt, ferāmus.

* Atquī ego, quī tē cōnfīrmō, ipse mē nōn possum.

My servants are faithful.

6. *Clōdium *Philetaerum, quod valētūdine oculōrum impediēbatur, hominem fidēlem, remīsī. *Sallustius officiō vineit omnīs. *Pescennius est *perbenevolus nōbīs, quem semper spērō tuī fore *observantem. *Sicca dīixerat sē mēcum fore, sed Brundisiō discessit. 5 Cūrā, quod potes, ut valeās et sīc exīstīmēs, mē vehe-
mentius tuā miseriā quam meā commovērī. Mea Terentia, *fidissima atque optima uxor, et mea cāris-
sima *filiola et spēs reliqua nostra, Cicerō, valēte.
Pr. K. Māi. Brundisiō.

10

IV. (*Fam. VII. 6.*)

Villa at Cumae, or at Pompeii, May, 54 b.c.

*Good advice to Trebatius. Persevere. I will help you still.
Look out for those chariot men.*

CICERŌ S. D. *TREBĀTIŌ.

In omnibus meīs *epistolīs quās ad Caesarem aut ad *Balbūm mitto, lēgitima quaedam est *accessiō com-
mendātiōnis tuae, nec ea *volgāris, sed cum aliquō īnsīgnī indiciō meae ergā tē benevolentiae. Tū modo *ineptiās istās et dēsideria urbīs et *urbānitātis dē-15 pōne, et, quō cōnsiliō profectus es, id adsiduitāte et virtūte cōsequere: hōc tibi iam īgnōscēmus nōs amīcī, quam īgnōvērunt Mēdēae,

Quae Corinthum arcem altam habēbant, mātrōnae
*opulentae, optimātes,

20

quibus illa manibus *gypsātissimīs persuāsit, nē sibi
vitiō illae *verterent, quod abesset ā patriā; nam

Multī suam rem bene gessēre et pūblicam patriā
procul;

5 Multī, quī domī aetātem agerent, proptereā sunt
improbātī.

Quō in numerō tū certē fuissēs, nisi tē *extrūsissēmus.

2. Sed plūra scribēmus *aliās. Tū quī cēterīs cavēre di-
dicistī, in *Britanniā nē ab *essēdāriīs *dēcipiāris cavētō
10 et, quoniam Mēdēam coepī agere, illud semper mementō;

Quī ipse sibi sapiēns prōdesse nōn *quit, *nēquīquam
*sapit.

Cūrā, ut valeās.

V. (Fam. VII. 7.)

Rome, late in June, 54 b.c.

I help; but the best help is your own toil and good behavior.

CICERŌ TREBĀTIŌ.

Ego tē commendāre nōn dēsistō, sed quid prōficiam,
15 ex tē scīre cupiō: spem māximam habeō in Balbō, ad
quem dē tē dīlignantissimē et saepissimē scribō. Illud
soleō mīrārī, nōn mē totiēns accipere tuās litterās, quo-
tiēns ā *Quīntō mihi frātre adferuntur. In Britanniā
nihil esse audiō neque aurī neque argentī: id sī ita est,
20 *essēdum aliquid capiās suādeō et ad nōs quam prīmum
*recurrās. Sīn autem sine Britanniā tamen adsequī
quod volumus, possumus, perfice ut sīs in familiāribus

Caesaris: multum tē in eō frāter adiuvābit meus, multum Balbus, sed, mihi crēde, tuus pudor et labor plūrimum. Imperātōrem habēs līberālissimum, aetātem *opportunissimam, commendātiōnem certē singulārem, ut tibi ūnum timendum sit, nē ipse tibi dēfuisse videāre. 5

VI. (*Fam. XVI. 9.*)

Brundisium, November 28, 50 b.c.

A safe and bright voyage after the storm.

TULLIUS ET CICERŌ *TİRÖNİ SUÖ SAL. PLUR. DIC.

Nōs ā tē, ut scīs, discessimus a. d. IIII *Nōn. Nov. *Leucadem vēnimus a. d. *VIII Īd. Nov., a. d. *VII *Actium; ibi propter tempestātem a. d. *VI. Īdus *morātī sumus. Inde a. d. *V Īd. *Corcȳram *bel-
liissimē nāvigāvimus. Corcȳrae fūimus ūsque ad a. d. 10
*XVI K. *Dec., tempestātibus rētentī. A. d. *XV K. in portum Corcȳraeōrum ad *Cassiopēn *stadia *CXX *prōcessimus; ibī retentī ventīs sumus ūsque ad a. d. VIII K.—intereā, quī cupidē profectī sunt, multī *naufrāgia fēcērunt. Nōs eō diē *cēnātī solvimus; 15
inde *austrō lēnissimō, caelō *serēnō nocte illā et diē posterō in Ītaliā ad *Hydruntem *ludibundī pervē-
nimus, eōdemque ventō *postrīdiē—id erat a. d. VII K. Dec.—hōrā IIII Brundisium vēnimus, eōdemque tempore simul nōbīscum in oppidum *intrōiit Terentia, 20
quae tē facit plūrimī. A. d. *V K. Dec. servus Cn. *Plancī Brundisi tandem aliquandō mihi ā tē exspectā-
tissimās litterās reddidit datās Īdibus Nov., quae mē

molestiā valdē levārunt, utinam omnīnō līberāssent !
Sed tamen *Asclāpō *medicus plānē cōnfīrmat *pro-
pediem tē valentem fore.

Regard your health. Don't travel too soon.

3. Nunc quid ego te horter, ut omnem dīlignantiam ad-
5 hibeās ad *convalēscendum ? Tuam prūdentiam, tempe-
rantiam, amōrem ergā mē nōvī; sciō tē omnia factūrum
ut nōbīscum quam prīmum sīs, sed tamen ita velim, ut
nē quid properēs. *Symphōniam *Lȳsōnis vellem vi-
tāsses, nē in quārtam *hebdomada inciderēs; sed quo-
10 niam pudōrī tuō māluistī *obsequī quam valētūdinī,
reliqua cūrā. *Curiō mīsī ut medicō honōs habērētur
et tibi daret quod opus esset; mē, cui iussisset, cūrā-
tūrum. *Equum et *mūlum Brundisī tibi reliquī.
Rōmae vereor nē ex K. Jan. māgnī tumultūs sint: nōs
15 agēmus omnia *modicē. 4. Reliquum est ut tē hōc
rogem et ā tē petam, nē temerē nāvigēs — solent *nau-
tae *fēstīnāre quaestūs suī causā, — cautus sīs, mī
Tīrō — mare māgnū et difficile tibi restat, — sī pote-
ris, cum *Mesciniō — *cautē is solet nāvigāre, — sī
20 minus, cum honestō aliquō homine, cūius auctōritātē
nāviculārius moveātur. In hōc omnem dīlignantiam sī
adhibueris tēque nōbīs incolumem steteris, omnia ā tē
habēbō. Etiam atque etiam, noster Tīrō, valē. Me-
dicō, Cūriō, Lȳsōnī dē tē scripsī dīlignantissimē. Valē,
25 *salvē.

VII. (*Fam. XIV. 18.*)

Formiae, January 22, 49 b.c.

Consider, dear, what's best to do.

TULLIUS *TERENTIAE SUAE ET PATER *SUĀVISSIMAE
FILIAE, CICERŌ MĀTRI ET SORORI S. D. PLŪR.

Cōnsiderandum vōbīs etiam atque etiam, animae meae, dīligenter putō, quid faciātis, Rōmaenē sītis an mēcum an aliquō tūtō locō: id nōn sōlum meum cōnsilium est, sed etiam vestrum. Mihi veniunt in mentem haec: Rōmae vōs esse tūtō posse per *Dolābellam eamque 5 reim posse nōbīs adiumentō esse, sī quae vīs aut sī quae rapīnae fierī cooperint; sed rūrsus illud mē movet, quod videō omnīs bonōs abesse Rōmā et eōs mulierēs suās sēcum habēre; haec autem regiō, in quā ego sum, nostrōrum est cum oppidōrum tum etiam praediōrum, 10 ut et multum esse mēcum et, cum abieritis, commodē in nostrīs praediīs esse possītis. 2. Mihi plānē nōn satis cōnstat adhūc utrum sit melius; vōs vidēte, quid aliae faciant istō locō fēminaē, et nē, cum velītis, exīre nōn liceat; id velim dīligenter etiam atque etiam vōbīscum 15 et cum amīcīs cōnsiderētis.

Defend the house. Write me daily.

Domus ut prōpūgnācula et praesidium habeat, *Philōtimō dīcētis; et velim tabellāriōs īstituātis certōs, ut cotidiē aliquās ā vōbīs litterās accipiam; maximē autem date operam ut valeātis, sī nōs vultis valēre. VIII 20 Kal. *Formiīs.

VIII. (*Att. VIII. 11, C.*)

Apulia, February 20, 49 B.C.

The consuls have joined us. Come at once.

CN. MĀGNUS PRŌCŌS. S. D. M. CICERŌNĪ IMP.

S. v. b. e. Tuās litterās libenter lēgī; recōgnōvī enim tuam pristīnam virtūtem etiam in salūte commūnī. Cōsulēs ad eum exercitum, quem in Āpuliā habuī, vēnērunt. Māgnō opere tē hortor prō tuō singulārī perpetuōque stu-
5 diō in rem pūblicam ut tē ad nōs cōferās, ut commūnī cōnsiliō reī pūblicae adflīctaē opem atque auxilium ferā-
mus. Cēnseō viā Appiā iter faciās et celeriter Brundi-
sium veniās.

IX. (*Att. IX. 6, A.*)

On the way to Brundisium, about March 5, 49 B.C.

Pardon my haste. Let me see you at Rome.

CAESAR IMP. S. D. CICERŌNĪ IMP.

Cum *Furnium nostrum tantum vīdissem, neque loquī
10 neque audīre meō commodō potuissem, *properārem at-
que essem in itinere praemissīs iam legiōnibus, praeterīre
tamen nōn potuī quīn et scriberem ad tē et illum mit-
terem grātiāsque agerem, etsī hōc et fēcī saepe et saepius
mihi factūrus videor: ita dē mē merēris. Imprīmīs ā
15 tē petō, quoniam cōfidō mē celeriter ad urbem ventū-
rum, ut tē ibi videam, ut tuō cōsiliō, grātiā, dīgnitāte,
ope omnium rērum ūtī possim. Ad prōpositum revertar;
festīnātiōnī meae brevitātīque litterārum īgnōscēs; reli-
qua ex Furniō cōgnōscēs.

X. (Att. IX. 11, A.)

Formiae, March 17, 49 B.C. (Reply to the last.)

At your service, if you wish to make peace with Pompey.

CICERŌ IMP. S. D. CAESARĪ IMP.

Ut lēgī tuās litterās, quās ā Furniō nostrō accēperam, quibus mēcum agēbās ut ad urbem essem, tē velle ūtī cōnsiliō et dīgnitāte meā, minus sum admīrātus; dē grātiā et dē ope quid *sīgnificārēs, mēcum ipse quae-rēbam; spē tamen dēdūcēbar ad eam cōgitātiōnem ut tē 5 prō tuā admīrābilī ac singulārī sapientiā dē ōtiō, dē pāce, dē concordiā cīvium agī velle arbitrārer, et ad eam ratiōnem exīstīmābam satis aptam esse et nātūram et persōnam meam.

2. Quod sī ita est et sī qua dē Pompēiō nostrō tuendō 10 et tibi ac rei publicae *reconciliando cura te attingit, magis idōneum, quam ego sum, ad eam causam profectō reperiēs nēminem, quī et illī semper et senātūi, cum primum potuī, pācis auctor fuī nec sūmptīs armīs bellī ūllam partem attigī iūdicāvīque eō bellō tē violārī, con-15 trā cūius honōrem populī Rōmānī beneficiō concessum inimīcī atque invidī *nīterentur.

But you and he are both my friends. Wherefore, I beg you, become his friend, that I may remain the friend of you both.

Sed, ut eō tempore nōn modo ipse *fautor dīgnitātis tuae fuī, vērum etiam cēterīs auctor ad tē adiuvandum, sīc mē nunc Pompēi dīgnitās vehementer movet; aliquot 20 enim sunt annī, cum vōs duo dēlēgī quōs praecipuē cole-

rem et quibus essem, sicut sum, amicissimus. 3. Quamobrem a te peto, vel potius omnibus te precibus oro et *obtestor, ut in tuis maximis curis aliquid *impertiis temporis huic quoque cogitatiōni, ut tuō beneficiō bonus 5 vir, gratus, *pius dēnique esse in maximī beneficiī memoriā possim; quae si tantum ad mē ipsum pertinērent, spērārem mē a te tamen impetrātūrum; sed, ut arbitror, et ad tuam fidem et ad rem pūblicam pertinet mē ex paucis et ad utrīusque vestrum et ad cīvium concor-10 diam per te quam accommodatissimum cōservāri. Ego, cum anteā tibi dē Lentulō grātiās ēgisse, quod ei salūti, quī mihi fuerat fuissēs, tum lēctis ēius litteris, quās ad mē grātissimō animō dē tuā līberālitàte beneficiōque mīsit, eandem mē salūtem a te accēpisse putāvī quam 15 ille; in quem si mē intellegis esse grātum, cūrā, obserō, ut etiam in Pompēium esse possim.

XI. (*Att. IX. 16.*)

Formiae, March 26, 49 B.C.

Just to save omitting one day's letter.

CICERO ATTICO SAL.

Cum quod scriberem ad te nihil habērem, tamen, nē quem diem *intermitterem, hās dedī litterās. A. d. VI K. Caesarem *Sinuessaē mānsūrum *nūntiābant; ab eō 20 mihi litterae redditae sunt a. d. VII K., quibus iam “opēs” meās, nōn, ut superiōribus litteris “opem” exspectat. Cum ēius clēmentiam *Corfiniēnsem illam per litterās *conlaudāvissem, *rescripsit hōc exemplō:

“CAESAR IMP. CICERONI IMP. SAL. DIC.”

I triumph with joy that you approve me.

2. Rēctē *augurāris dē mē — bene enim tibi cōgnitus sum — nihil ā mē abesse longius crūdēlitāte, atque ego cum ex ipsā rē māgnam capiō voluptātem, tum meum factum probārī abs tē triumphō gaudiō. Neque illud mē movet, quod eī quī ā mē dīmissī sunt discessisse 5 dicuntur, ut mihi rūrsus bellum īferrent; nihil enim mālō quam et mē meī similem esse et illōs suī.

Come to Rome and counsel me.

3. Tū velim mihi ad urbem praestō sīs, ut tuīs cōsiliīs atque opibus, ut *cōnsuēvī, in omnibus rēbus ūtar. *Dolābellā tuō nihil scītō mihi esse iucundius; hanc 10 adeo habēbō grātiā illī; neque enim *aliter facere poterit; tanta ēius hūmānitās, is sēnsus, ea in mē est benevolentia.

XII. (*Fam. XIV. 17.*)

Brundisium, December 18, 48 B.C.

There is nothing to write. Good-bye.

TULLIUS *TERENTIAE SUAE S. D.

S. v. b. e. e. v. Sī quid habērem quod ad tē scriberem, facerem id et plūribus verbīs et saepius. Nunc, 15 quae sint negōtia, vidēs. Ego autem quōmodō sim affec-tus, ex *Leptā et Trebātiō poteris cōgnōscere. Tū fac ut tuam et Tulliae valētūdinem cūrēs. Valē.

XIII. (*Fam. XIV. 20.*)

Villa at Venusia, October 1, 47 b.c.

Have the tub in the bathroom.

TULLIUS S. D. *TERENTIAE SUAE.

In *Tusculānum nōs ventūrōs putāmus aut Nōnis aut *postrīdiē: ibi ut sint omnia parāta, plūrēs enim fōrtasse nōbīscum erunt et, ut arbitror, diūtius ibi commorābimur. *Labrum sī in *balineō nōn est, ut 5 sit, item cētera quae sunt ad *vīctum et ad valētūdinem necessāria. Valē. K. *Oct. dē *Venusīnō.

XIV. (*Fam. IX. 20.*)

Rome, early in August, 46 b.c.

Glad you can smile once more.

CICERŌ *PAETŌ.

*Dupliciter dēlectātus sum tuīs litterīs, et quod ipse *rīsī et quod tē intellēxī iam posse rīdēre; mē autem ā tē, ut *scurrām *vēlitem, malīs *onerātum esse non 10 molestē tulī: illud doleō, in ista loca venīre mē, ut cōnstitueram, nōn potuisse: habuissēs enim nōn *hospitēm sed *contubernālēm.

No more dyspeptic about me!

At quem virum! nōn eum, quem tū es solitus *prō-
mulside cōnficere: integrām famē ad *ōvum adferō,
15 itaque ūsque ad *āssum *vitulīnum opera perdūcitur.

Illa mea, quae solēbas anteā laudāre, “Ō hominem *facilem! Ō *hospitem nōn gravem!” abiērunt. Nam omnem nostram dē rēpūblicā cūram, cōgitatiōnem dē dīcendā in senātū sententiā, *commentatiōnem causārum abiēcimus, in *Epicūrī nōs adversārī nostrī castra 5 coniēcimus, nec tamen ad hanc īsolentiam, sed ad illam tuam *lautitiam, veterem dīcō, cum in sūmptum habēbās, etsī numquam plūra praedia habuistī.

Make ready. No more crackers and figs. I'm in the Hirtius class now.

2. Proinde tē parā. Cum homine et *edācī tibi rēs est et quī iam aliquid intellegat; *ἀψιμαθεῖς autem homi-10 nēs scīs quam īsolentēs sint. *Dēdiscendāe tibi sunt *sportellae et *artolaganī tuī. Nōs iam ex arte istā tantum habēmus, ut *Verrium tuum et *Camillum — quā *munditiā hominēs, quā *ēlegantiā! — vocāre sae-15 pius audeāmus. Sed vidē audāciam; etiam *Hīrtiō 15 cēnam dedī, sine *pāvōne tamen; in eā cenā *coccus meus praeter iūs *fervēns nihil nōn potuit imitārī.

After morning calls I read, write, teach, and exercise.

Haec igitur est nunc vīta nostra: māne salūtāmus domī et bonōs virōs multōs, sed *trīstīs, et hōs *laetōs victōrēs, quī mē quidem *perofficiōsē et *pera-20 manter *observant; ubi *salūtātiō *dēfluxit, litterās mē *involvō; aut scribō aut legō: veniunt etiam, quī mē audiant quasi doctum hominem, quia paulō sum quam ipsī doctior: inde corporī omne tempus datur. Patriam *ēlūxī iam et gravius et diūtius, quam ūlla 25

mātēr *ūnicum filium. Sed cūrā, sī mē amās, ut valeās, nē ego tē iacente bona tua *comedim: statuī enim tibi nē *aegrōtō quidem parcere.

XV. (*Fam. XIII. 25.*)

Introducing Prince Hagesaretus.

CICERŌ SERVIŌ SAL.

*Hagesaretus *Larisēus, māgnīs meīs beneficiīs ūrnātus in cōnsulātū meō, memor et grātus fuit mēque posteā dīlētissime coluit. Eum tibi māgnō opere commendō ut et hospitem meum et familiārem et grātum hominem et virum bonum et pīncipem cīvitātis suae et tuā necessitūdine dīgnissimum. *Pergrātum mihi fēceris, 10 sī dederis operam ut is intellegat hanc meam commēdātiōnēm māgnū apud tē *pondus habuisse.

XVI. (*Fam. IX. 17.*)

Rome, middle or last of August, 46 b.c.

Ask Balbus. Then you will be able to tell me.

CICERO PAETO.

Non tū homō rīdiculus es, quī, cum *Balbus noster apud tē fuerit, ex mē quaerās quid dē istīs municipiīs et agrīs futūrum putem; quasi aut ego quidquam 15 sciam quod iste nesciat, aut, sī quid aliquandō sciō, nōn ex istō soleam scīre. Immō vērō, sī mē amās, tū fac ut sciam quid dē nōbīs futūrum sit; habuistī enim in tuā potestātē ex quō vel ex sōbriō vel certē ex *ēbriō scīre possēs.

*I make no complaint. To live at all is clear gain. Even
Caesar cannot do as he wishes.*

Sed ego ista, mī Paete, nōn quaerō, pīmūm quia dē *lucrō prope iam *quadriennium vīvīmus, sī aut hōc lucrum est aut haec vīta, *superstītem reī pūblicae vīvere; deinde quod scīre ego quoque mihi videor quid futūrum sit, fiet enim quodcumque volent, quī valē- 5 bunt, valēbunt autem semper arma. Satis igitur nōbīs esse dēbet, quidquid concēditur: hōc sī quī patī nōn potuit, morī dēbuit. 2. *Vēientem quidem agrum et *Capēnātem *mētiuntur; hōc nōn longē abest ā *Tusculānō; nihil tamen timeō; fruor, dum licet, 10 optō, ut semper liceat; sī id minus contigerit tamen, quoniam ego, vir fortis īdemque philosophus, vīvere pulcherrimum dūxī, nōn possum eum nōn diligere cuius beneficiō id cōnsecūtus sum; quī sī cupiat esse rem pūblicam, quālem fortasse et ille vult et omnēs 15 optāre dēbēmus, quid faciat tamen nōn habet; ita sē cum multīs conligāvit. 3. Sed longius prōgredior; scribō enim ad tē. Hōc tamen scītō, nōn modo mē, quī cōsiliīs nōn intersum, sed nē ipsum quidem prīncipem scīre quid futūrum sit; nōs enim illī servīmus, 20 ipse temporibus; ita nec ille quid tempora postulātūra sint, nec nōs quid ille cōgītet, scīre possumus.

Hope for the best; provide for the worst; bear all.

Haec tibi anteā nōn *rescrīpsī, nōn quō *cessātor esse sōlērem, praeſertim in litterīs, sed cum explōrātī nihil habērem nec tibi sollicitūdinem ex dūbitatiōne 25

meā nec spem ex *adfirmātiōne adferre voluī. Illud tamen adscrībam, quod est vērissimum, mē hīs tempōribus adhūc dē istō periculō nihil audisse. Tū tamen prō tuā sapientiā dēbēbis optāre optima, cōgitāre diffī-
5 cillima, ferre quaecumque erunt.

XVII. (*Fam. IV. 6.*)

Atticus's villa at Ficulea, near Rome. Toward the middle of April, 45 b.c.

Yes, I wish you had been here. Your son has comforted me, and your sympathy does.

M. CICERŌ S. D. SER. SULPICIŌ.

Ego vērō, Servī, vellem, ut scrībis, in meō gravissimō
cāsū adfuissēs; quantum enim praesēns mē adiuvāre
potueris et cōnsōlandō et prope aequē dolendō, facile
ex eō intellegō, quod litterīs lēctīs aliquantum *ad-
10 quiēvī. Nam et ea scrīpsistī, quae levāre *lūctum
possent, et in mē cōnsōlandō nōn mediocrem ipse
animī dolōrem adhibuistī. *Servius tamen tuus omni-
bus officiīs, quae illī temporī tribuī potuērunt dēclārā-
vit et quantī ipse mē faceret et quam suum tālem
15 ergā mē animum tibi grātum putāret fore; cūius offi-
cia iūcundiōra scīlicet saepe mihi fuērunt, numquam
tamen grātiōra. Mē autem nōn ōrātiō tua sōlum et
societās paene *aegrītūdinis, sed etiam auctōritās cōn-
sōlātur; turpe enim esse exīstimo mē nōn ita ferre
20 cāsum meum, ut tū, tālī sapientiā praeditus, ferendum
putās.

Others afflicted had some prop left. My last stay and hope is gone. Fresh griefs revive old ones.

Sed opprimor interdum et vix resistō dolōrī, quod ea mē sōlācia dēficiunt, quae cēterīs, quōrum mihi exempla prōpōnō, similī in fortūnā nōn dēfuērunt: nam et Q. Maximus, quī fīlium cōsulārem, clārum virum et māgnīs rēbus gestīs, āmīsit, et L. Paulus, quī duo *septem 5 diēbus, et vester Gallus et M. Catō, quī summō ingeniō, summā virtūtē fīlium perdidit, eīs temporibus fuērunt, ut eōrum lūctum ipsōrum dīgnitās cōsōlārētur ea quam ex rē pūblicā cōsequēbantur; 2. mihi autem āmissīs īrnāmentīs eīs quae ipse commemorās quaeque eram māximīs 10 labōribus adeptus, ūnum manēbat illud sōlācium quod ērep-tum est. Nōn amīcōrum negōtiīs, nōn reī pūblicae prōcūrātiōne impediēbantur cōgitatiōnēs meae, nihil in forō agere libēbat, adspicere cūriam nōn poteram, exīstīmābam, id quod erat, omnīs mē et industriae meae frūctūs et fortūnae 15 perdidisse; sed cum cōgitārem haec mihi tēcum et cum quibusdam esse commūnia, et cum frangerem iam ipse mē cōgeremque illa ferre *toleranter, habēbam quō *cōnfugerem, ubi cōnquiēscerem, cūius in sermōne et *suāvi-tāte omnīs cūrās dolōrēsque dēpōnerem. Nunc autem hōc 20 tam gravī volnere etiam illa, quae *cōnsānuisse vidēban-tur, *recrūdescunt; nōn enim, ut tum mē ā rē pūblicā *maestum domus excipiēbat, quae levāret, sīc nunc domō *maerēns ad rem pūblicam *cōnfugere possum, ut in ēius bonīs *adquiēscam. Itaque et domō absum et forō, quod 25 nec eum dolōrem quem dē rē pūblicā capiō domus iam cōsōlārī potest nec domesticum rēs pūblica.

I long for the comfort of your presence. We can plan, too, our behavior towards our kind tyrant.

3. Quō magis tē exspectō tēque vidēre quam prīnum cupiō; māius mihi sōlācium adferrī ratio nūlla potest quam coniūctiō cōnsuētūdini sermōnumque nostrōrum; quamquam spērābam tuum adventum — sīc enim audiēbam — appropinquāre. Ego autem cum multīs dē causīs tē *exoptō quam prīnum vidēre, tum etiam ut ante *commentēmur inter nōs quā ratiōne nōbīs *trādūcendum sit hōc tempus, quod est tōtum ad ūnius voluntātem accommodandum et prūdentis et liberālis et, ut perspēxisse videor, nec ā mē 10 aliēnī et tibi amīcissimī; quod cum ita sit, magnae tamen est dēliberātiōnis quae ratiō sit ineunda nōbīs nōn agendī aliquid sed illīus *cōcessū et beneficiō quiēscēndī. Valē.

XVIII. (*Fam. VI. 15.*)

Rome. The Ides of March.

Delighted.

CICERŌ *BASILŌ SAL.

Tibi grātulor, mihi gaudeō; tē amō, tua tueor; ā tē amārī et quid agās quidque agātur certior fierī volō.

XIX. (*Fam. VII. 22.*)

Tusculan villa, perhaps, in the latter part of June, 44 B.C.

I looked it up.

CICERŌ TREBĀTIŌ SAL.

15 *Inlūserās *hērī inter *scyphōs, quod dixeram contrōversiam esse possetne *hērēs, quod fūrtum anteā factum

esset, fūrtī rēctē agere. Itaque, etsī domum bene *pōtus sērōque redieram, tamen id caput, ubi haec contrōversia est, nōtāvī et dēscrīptum tibi mīsī, ut scīrēs id quod tū nēminem sēnsisse dīcēbās, Sex. *Aelium, M'. *Mānīlīum, M. Brūtūm sēnsisse. Ego tamen *Scaevo- 5 lae et Tēstae adsentior.

XX. (*Fam. XI. 5.*)

Rome, soon after December 9, 44 B.C.

Out of town when Lupa^s came and went, but Pansa gives me good news.

M. CICERŌ S. D. D. BRŪTŌ IMP. CōS. DĒSīG.

*Lupus familiāris noster cum ā tē vēnisset cumque Rōmae quōsdam diēs commorārētur, ego eram in eīs locīs, in quibus maximē tūtō mē esse arbitrābar. Eō factum est, ut ad tē Lupus sine meīs litterīs redīret, cum tamen 10 cūrāsset tuās ad mē perferendās. Rōmam autem vēnī a. d. V Idus Dec., nec habuī quidquam antīquius quam ut *Pansam statim convenīrem, ex quō ea dē tē cōgnōvī quae māximē optāram.

Do your utmost. If Antony gets his province, all is lost.

Quārē *hortātiōne tū quidem nōn egēs, sī nē in illā 15 quidem rē, quae ā tē gesta est post hominum memōriam maxima, *hortātōrem dēsīderāstī; 2. illud tamen breviter *sīgnificandum vidētur, populum Rōmānum omnia ā tē exspectāre atque in tē aliquandō recuperandae lībērtātis omnem spēm pōnere. Tū, sī diēs noctēsque memineris, 20

quod tē facere certō sciō, quantam rem gesseris, nōn oblī-
vīscere profectō quantae tibi etiam nunc gerendae sint;
sī enim iste prōvinciam nactus erit, cui quidem ego sem-
per amīcus fuī, ante quam illum intellēxī nōn modo apertē,
5 sed etiam libenter cum rē pūblicā bellum gerere, spēi
reliquam nūllam videō salūtis. **3.** Quamobrem tē obsecrō
eīsdem precibus quibus senātus populusque Rōmānus, ut
in perpetuum rem pūblicam * dominātū regiō līberēs, ut
prīncipiīs cōsentiant exitūs. Tuum est hōc mūnus, tuae
10 partēs; ā tē hōc cīvitās vel omnēs potius gentēs nōn ex-
spectant sōlum, sed etiam pōstulant.

I will do my whole part.

Quamquam, cum hortātiōne nōn egeās, ut * suprā
scrīpsī, nōn ūtar ea plūribus verbīs, faciam illud quod
meum est, ut tibi omnia mea officia, studia, cūrās, cōgitā-
15 tiōnēs pollicear, quae ad tuum laudem et gloriām pertinē-
bunt. Quamobrem velim tibi ita persuādeās, mē cum reī
pūblicae causā, quae mihi vītā meā est cārior, tum quod
tibi ipsī faveam tuamque dīgnitātem amplificārī velim,
tuīs optimīs cōsiliīs, amplitūdinī, glōriae nūllō locō
20 dēfutūrum.

XXI. (*Fam. X. 28.*)

Rome, about February 2, 43 b.c.

No leavings, if I had been there.

CICERŌ * TREBONIŌ SAL.

Quam vellem ad illās pulcherrimās * epulās mē Idibus
* Mārtiīs invītāssēs! * Reliquiārum nihil habērēmus. At

nunc cum eīs tantum negōtī est, ut vestrum illud dīvīnum in rem pūblicam beneficium nōnnūllam habeat querēlam. Quod vērō ā tē, virō optimō, *sēductus est tuōque benefi- ciō adhūc vīvit haec pestis, interdum, quod mihi vix fās est, tibi *subīrāscor; mihi enim negōtī plūs relīquistī 5 ūnī quam praeter mē omnibus. Ut enim prīnum post Antōnī foedissimum discessum senātus habērī līberē potuit, ad illum animum meum revertī prīstinum, quem tū cum cīvī ācerrimō, patre tuō, in ūre et amōre semper habu- 10 isti; **2.** nam, cum senātum a. d. *xiii Kalendās Janu- āriās tribūnī pl. vocāvissent dēque aliā rē referrent, tōtam rem pūblicam sum complexus egīque ācerrimē senātum- que iam * languentem et dēfessum ad prīstinam virtūtem cōsuētūdinemque revocāvī magis animī quam ingenī vīri- 15 bus. Hīc diēs meaque contentiō atque *āctiō spem prī- mum populō Rōmānō attulit lībertātis recuperandae; nec vērō ipse posteā tempus ūllum * intermīsī dē rē pūblicā nōn cōgitandī sōlum, sed etiam agendī.

The Senate is a power for us; not so the ex-consuls; the consuls are fine, but Antony is endless in evil.

3. Quod nisi rēs urbānās actaque omnia ad tē perferrī arbitrārer, ipse perscriberem, quamquam eram maximīs 20 *occupātiōnibus impedītus. Sed illa cōgnōscēs ex aliīs; ā mē pauca, et ea *summātim: habēmus fortem senātum, cōsulārīs partim timidōs, partim male sentientēs; mā- gnum *damnum factum est in Serviō; L. Caesar optimē sentit, sed, quod *avunculus est, nōn ācerrimās dīcit sen- 25 tentiās; cōsulēs ēgregiī, praeclārus D. Brūtus, ēgregius puer Caesar, dē quō spērō equidem reliqua, hōc vērō cer-

tum habētō, nisi ille * veterānōs celeriter * cōscrīpsisset
legiōnēsque duae dē exercitū * Antōnī ad ēius sē auctō-
ritātem contulissent atque is * oppositus esset terror
Antōniō, nihil Antōnium sceleris nihil crūdēlitātis prae-
5 teritūrum fuisse. Haec tibi, etsī audita esse arbitrā-
bar, volū tamen nōtiōra esse. Plūra scrībam, sī plūs
ōtī habuerō.

NOTES.

SELECTION I.

PAGE 1. Cicero Attico Sal. The most common form of epistolary greeting consisted of the writer's cognomen in the nominative, as here (**Cicero**), the receiver's cognomen in the dative (**Attico**), and the word **Salutem**, commonly abbreviated to **Sal.**, or **S.**, an accusative, object of the verb **dicit**, which was usually omitted. This was but one of the many forms of greeting, all having the writer's name in the nominative and the receiver's name in the dative, but marked by a different choice or combination of nomen, praenomen, cognomen, and by the use of additional words and titles in the address, according to the degree of formality or intimacy which the writer desired to express. Illustrations of this difference will be observed in the greetings occurring in this book.

1. **L. Iulio Caesare . . . Terentia**: *On the day that Lucius Julius Caesar and Gaius Marcius Figulus were elected consuls be it known that I was blessed with a little son and Terentia is doing well.* The apparent meaning of the passage is “in the consulship of Caesar and Figulus,” i.e. in the year 64 b.c. ; but the following statements concerning the trial of Catiline and Cicero's own canvass help to show that the events belong to the year 65 and that **designatis** is omitted after **consulibus**, i.e. *consuls-elect*.

Atticus, of course, knew the particular day in July that had been set for the consular election that year and was eagerly awaiting the returns. Cicero, therefore, humorously announces, in one brief sentence, the results of the election and the birth of his son. The omission of **designatis**, under the circumstances, adds to the humor, without leaving the meaning ambiguous.

2. **Terentia**: Cicero's wife Terentia was a lady of distinguished ancestry and considerable wealth, and in marrying her, when he was still young (possibly only 26) and not yet distinguished or rich,

Cicero doubtless felt that he had made a good match. Her dowry is stated at 120,000 drachmae (over \$20,000), and she had houses at Rome and acres at Tusculum. She proved a virtuous and practical wife. When they had been married a very few years, she had presented Cicero with a daughter, Tullia, who grew to rare accomplishments. Tullia was old enough to be betrothed to Piso in 66 B.C., the year before the birth of the little son, her brother, announced in this letter. For eight or nine years more Cicero and Terentia seem to have lived in comfort and content, but after Cicero's exile and return (57 B.C.) occasions of dissatisfaction come to light, and early in 46, after thirty years or more of married life, when they had grandchildren, Cicero and Terentia were divorced. Cicero remarried; Terentia is said to have lived to be over a hundred years old, and to have remarried thrice.

3. **rationibus** : *business and political affairs.*

4. **competitorem** : More than a year before the date of this letter Catiline had returned from his praetorship in Africa to run for the consulship and had been made ineligible for the office by being accused of extortion in Africa, the law being that no man under such charges could be a candidate. At the election of L. Caesar and Figulus, Catiline had not yet come to trial and was still ineligible; but he was hoping for acquittal, as his trial was approaching, the jury was packed, and the *accusator*, P. Clodius, was working in the interests of the accused, which could be done by challenging such jurors as were likely to vote for conviction and by making half-hearted complaint. If Catiline should be acquitted, then Cicero might well expect to find him a *competitor* in the election still nearly a year ahead.

5. **defendere cogitamus** : There is no evidence that Cicero actually delivered such an oration, but the indications are to the contrary, that he changed his mind about the matter before the day of trial.

iudices : *jurymen.*

6. **absolutus** : *acquitted.*

7. **coniunctiorem . . . nobis . . . petitionis** : *more closely united with me in my canvass.* Since two consuls were chosen from among the candidates at every consular election, it was not uncommon for two candidates to join forces and play into each other's

hands, as seems to have been Cicero's design here with regard to Catiline.

8. **sin aliter . . . feremus**: *but if it turns out otherwise I shall bear it manfully.* Quite "manfully," no doubt, for in that case Catiline, not being acquitted, could not be Cicero's competitor at all. Atticus would appreciate the spirit of Cicero's humorous resolve to endure.

9. **adventu**: with **opus est**.

nobis: for the case see A. & G. 373 (231); B. 190; G. 406; H. 477 III (414, n. 2); HB. 374.

10. **tuos familiares**: personal friends, probably Crassus and Caesar, Hortensius and Lucullus.

11. **honorи nostro**: *to my preferment.*

12. **voluntatem**: *favor*: literally, *will*, i.e. *good will*.

usui: dative of service.

13. **Ianuario**: Cicero had previously arranged with his friends for their support in this canvass. Born in 106 B.C., he looked forward to the election for 63 B.C. as the first at which his age would enable him to be a candidate. We know the result of the election. Cicero was triumphantly elected, with C. Antonius as his colleague. His alliance with Catiline, hinted at in this letter, was not brought about, and Catiline was defeated, along with Publius Galba and others.

ut constituisti . . . sis: *Be sure and be at Rome as you've planned.*

14. **Romae**: locative. For the form see A. & G. 43, c (36, c); B. 21, c; G. 29, r. 2; H. 78, 4, 48, 4; HB. 66, 5.

SELECTION II.

During the seven years which elapsed between the date of the last letter and the date of this Cicero had been consul, had crushed the Catiline conspiracy, delivered some of his most famous orations, quarreled with Clodius, and in return been banished from Rome through Clodius's efforts. The enactment *qui civem Romanum indemnatum interemisset, et aqua et igni interdiceretur* was adopted between March 20th and 25th, 58 B.C. Cicero foresaw it, and with-

out attempting violent resistance he left the city shortly before the bill was passed.

As exile he tarried in the south of Italy for some weeks until driven by a further enactment "400 miles from Rome." In the city his enemies wrought havoc to Cicero's possessions. His house on the Palatine was torn down and the ruin was spread to his villas at Tusculum and Formiae. His wife Terentia was annoyed and obliged to seek help of his friends and hers, who were still many and powerful.

Cicero in exile felt keenly his country's ingratitude, and his letters during its whole duration are broken-hearted.

PAGE 2. 2. **vivo miserrimus**: *I live a most wretched man.* *vivo* is here almost equivalent to *sum*.

3. **quid scribam**: indirect question of deliberation.

4. **adsequi**: *overtake.*

in via: *on the road.*

8. **me ipsum**: *my own self*, as opposed to (**mea**) *my circumstances and possessions*. A stoical reflection! In stoic philosophy, some views of which he shared, Cicero often found a source of comfort to his tried and wounded spirit.

Cura ut valeas: a common polite close. Such expressions at the close of letters are very frequent and varied and need not be taken in much more literal spirit than our "Yours truly," etc.

9. **Data**: sc. *haec epistola.*

VIII: The use of figures to express dates appears to have been as common with the Romans as with us. The figure is read as an ordinal (*octavum*) in the acc., as if agreeing with *diem*, in the phrase *ante diem*, which was often expressed in abbreviation, *a.d.*, or else understood.

Idus: acc. pl. A fuller form of expression for this date is *ante diem octavum Idus Apriles* or *die octavo ante Idus Apriles*. For the case see A. & G. 424, g (259, e); B. 371, 4, 5; G. Appendix; H. 754 III ff. (642, 2); HB. 667.

April.: abbreviation of **Apriles**, adjective in agreement with **Idus**.

SELECTION III.

Driven out of Italy, Cicero went eastward by way of Brundisium, the common port of departure for Greece and the East. Before sailing he was entertained for a fortnight, in retirement, at the country house of M. Laenius Flaccus, just outside the walls of Brundisium, and there he wrote this letter to his family.

Tullius: This use in the salutation of the *nomen* (Tullius) instead of the *cognomen* (Cicero), as in Selections 1 and 2, is intimate and familiar in style. Cicero uses his *nomen* only to his family and to his slave Tiro, who became his freedman by manumission about four years after the time of this letter.

Suis: dative, in agreement with **Terentiae**, **Tulliae**, and **Ciceroni**. The pronoun is added as a mark of affection, “*his dear.*”

10. **ego**: Observe this use of the personal pronoun in emphatic position, as if the writer were answering a remark made by the other correspondent, “*yes, I do send you letters,*” etc.

11. **omnia tempora**: *every hour of the day.*

13. **Quod utinam**, etc.: This wish may refer to suicide, a thing not contrary to his philosophy of life, or it may refer to taking up arms against his enemies at the risk of his life. **Quod utinam** is an expression kindred, in part, with **quod si**, the **quod** meaning literally “*as to the fact that,*” but often best left untranslated.

14. **fuissemus . . . vidissemus**: in the letters of Cicero plurals like these are very frequently used referring to the writer alone, as in English the “*editorial we.*”

16. **commodi**: *satisfactory position.*

17. **minus est erratum**: *my mistake was not so very great.*

PAGE 3. 1. **fixa**: *fixed, not to pass away.*

mea vita: term of endearment, like *mea lux, ocella mi, anima mea.*

2. **emori**: *breathe out my last.* Stronger than *mori*.

3. **castissime**: *most piously.* Terentia evidently did the regular church-going for the family. Yet a rhetorical expression like this for the sake of contrast cannot be taken too literally as a statement of fact.

quibus: for case see A. & G. 367 (227); B. 187, II. a; G. 346, R. 2; H. 426 (385 1); HB. 362, III.

4. **gratiam rettulerunt**: *returned our favor.*

5. **nos**: Cicero and his personal attendants ; unless we suppose this to be the “editorial we,” which is here less likely since the singular **mea** occurs just below.

Brundisi: locative. For the form see A. & G. 49, a (40) ; B. 25, 5 ; G. 33, 3 ; H. 83, 4 (51, 8) ; HB. 71, 6.

Apud: *at the house of.*

Flaccum: Flaccus was not the only man Cicero found who could not be reckoned among the **homines** whose ingratitude Cicero in the preceding sentence was deplored.

6. **fuimus**: *were, that is, stayed.*

7. **prae . . . neglexit**: *for my welfare disregarded.*

8. **poena**: *penalty.*

9. **ius officiumque praestaret**: *performing the obligations and duties.*

10. **referre**: *repay.*

11. **a.d. II K. Mai. = ante diem secundum Kalendas Maias**: *The second day before the May Kalends.* The same date is written with the more common formula **pridie Kalendas Maias**, at the close of this letter, p. 5, l. 10.

Cyzicum: A town in Asia Minor on the shore of the Sea of Marmora.

12. **profecti sumus**: **petebamus**: epistolary tenses. In letter-writing it was common for the Roman writers to assume the point of view of the receiver of the letter and to use the past tenses to express a fact which at the moment of writing was present, but at the moment of receiving and reading the letter would be past. It took about six days for a letter to reach Rome from Brundisium, so when the family would be reading this letter, Cicero’s thought, “we are leaving Brundisium and starting out for Cyzicus,” would appear, “we have left Brundisium and were starting for Cyzicus.”

13. **rogem**: deliberative question.

16. **confirmes . . . adiuves**: jussive, the very strong wish being equivalent to a command.

17. **transactum est**: *it is all over with.*

18. **fac venias**: *see that you come.*

19. **Tulliola**: diminutive of affection. *What will become of my dear little Tullia* : literally, *What will be done with . . . Tullia.* For

the case see A. & G. 403, c (244, d); B. 218, 6; G. 401, n. 7; H. 174, 3 (419); HB. 423, b.

22. **Et matrimonio et famae serviendum est**: *we must have regard both to the fact that she is married and to the good name of that unhappy girl.*

23. **sinu et complexu**: *loving remembrance*: literally, *bosom and embrace*.

26. **teneas, etc.**: *whether you are holding fast any property*. Terentia would be entitled to retain her own property, but it might happen that the wife of an outlaw would be legally robbed. This contingency which Cicero feared did not eventuate.

PAGE 4. 1. **Pisonem**: C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, the first husband of Tullia; an excellent and faithful man. He remained at Rome and looked carefully after the affairs of his banished father-in-law. He died probably within a year of this date.

2. **familia liberata**: The slaves belonging to a household or an estate were known as the *familia*.

Evidently reports about Cicero's having liberated his and her slaves had reached Terentia and troubled her. Cicero assures her that in regard to her slaves he had merely promised that she would do to each one as he deserved, which would involve no one in particular but Orpheus; in regard to his own slaves he had arranged that if his property should be confiscated, they were to be his freedmen (and hence not part of his confiscable property), provided they could manage to maintain their position as such before the law; but if his property should remain his, they should still be slaves, except a very few.

moveat: *which should trouble you, or merely, to trouble you.*

4. **in officio**: *deserving*.

5. **magno opere**: adverbial expression which Cicero may have written **magnopere**, *in particular*.

ea causa est ut: *the case is as follows; namely, that.*

6. **abisset**: Secondary sequence of tenses because the statement **causa est** implies an arrangement already made. We might almost translate, *the case is as follows: I arranged that, etc.*

7. **pertineret**: *if it should remain*. The subject is **res**.

8. **oppido**: *very*, an adverb of uncertain etymology.

9. **tu quod me hortaris**: *as to your urging me.*

10. **id velim sit eiusmodi**: *I would the situation were such.*
 12. **accipiam . . . perferet**: future indicatives.
 13. **exspectassem**: *waited for.*
 14. **tempestatem**: *weather.* In this case evidently *favorable weather.*

15. **quod reliquum est**: *for the rest.*
ut potes honestissime: *as best you may, i.e. in as dignified a manner as possible.*

16. **Viximus, floruimus**: These plurals may refer to Cicero alone or to all his family. **nos vivere** below refers, of course, to Cicero only. The expression is sententious, Cicero evidently feels that to have really lived, to have flourished, is the surest basis for comfort to his reflections.

17. **peccatum est nullum**: *no mistake has been made.*
 18. **Animam**: *life.*
ornamentis: *distinctions*, i.e. honors, power, wealth, freedom.
 19. **nos vivere**: in apposition with **hoc**.
 20. **ferenda**: *endurable.*
feramus: hortatory.

PAGE 5. 1. **Clodium Philhetaerum**: like **Sallustius** and **Pescennius**, below, an attendant of Cicero on his journey into exile. Very likely his freedman.

valetudine oculorum: *trouble with his eyes.* **valetudo** is *health*, good or bad.

3. **officio vincit**: *surpasses in kindness.*
 4. **tui**: For the case see A. & G. 348 (217); B. 200; G. 375; H. 451, 3 (399); HB. 354.

5. **Sicca**: A friend of Cicero occasionally mentioned in the letters as his host, guest, or messenger. Cicero just before coming to Brundisium had been staying for some days with Sicca at his place in Vibo.

Brundisio: Ablative of place where, and interchangeable with the locative.

6. **quod potes**: *so far as you can.*
 10. **Pr. K. Mai.** i.e. **pridie Kalendas Maias**: see note on p. 3. l. 11.

SELECTION IV.

After over a year in exile, Cicero was triumphantly recalled to Rome. He was reimbursed for the destruction of his Palatine house and rebuilt it, resuming in the city the life of the great man of affairs as steadily as the troublous times would permit. He found time from his public and personal cares for a light-hearted correspondence with many friends, among whom was G. Trebatius Testa, a brilliant young lawyer with a longing to rise in wealth and fame. Many noble Romans were gaining both these objects through serving with Caesar in Gaul. Trebatius was no warrior, but on Cicero's advice he went to Caesar's camp, bearing Cicero's most earnest letters of commendation to Caesar. It did not take long in Gaul for Trebatius to find himself disappointed and homesick, perhaps frightened, and it needed all Cicero's urging and cheering to keep him at his post. He did remain, however, and Caesar not only grew fond of him but put him in the way of subsequent prosperity.

12. **accessio**: *addition*. That is, Cicero took pains to say some suitable (*legitima*) thing in further commendation of Trebatius every time he wrote to Caesar or to Balbus, Caesar's agent.

13. **volgaris**: *of the common sort*.

14. **Tu modo**: *Do lay aside*.

15. **urbanitatis**: i.e. the agreeable intercourse which the city affords.

17. **consequere**: *follow up*.

18. **Medeae**: dative with verb of pardon.

18. **Quae Corinthum**: The lines are from Ennius's "Medea Exul," of which but half a dozen more such fragments are preserved. Cicero had no hesitation in quoting Ennius to the cultured Trebatius, for even a Roman schoolboy would have recognized such a quotation from this or any other work of Quintus Ennius, the great early Roman classic.

PAGE 6. 1. **gypsatissimis**: Whitening the hands with gypsum was the practice of actors of women's parts. Trebatius knew the theater, and the mental picture of Medea on the stage turning up her whitened hands would have been very vivid to his mind.

2. **vitio** : dative of the object for which. See A. & G. 382, 1 (333, a); B. 191; G. 356; H. 433, 2 (390, 2, n. 2); HB. 360.

verterent: The object is found in the substantive clause **quod . . . patria**.

8. **cavere didicisti**: *learned to look out for*, i.e. in the way of legal defense and service. The persistence till our day of legal phrases such as *caveat emptor*, *caveat actor*, etc., suggests the frequency with which Trebatius, a Roman lawyer, must have been wont to use them.

9. **essedarius**: The *essedarius* fought from an *essedum*, a two-wheeled war chariot used by the Gauls and Britons. It was of odd construction and attracted much attention from the Roman populace when first displayed in the triumphal processions. Trebatius had seen these chariots and perhaps had written to Cicero some account of them. Cicero makes the *essedarius* something of a joke and rallies Trebatius in humorous fashion.

decipiaris: *get carried off*.

caveto: In the preceding line **cavere** is a legal term of technical meaning. The repetition of the word here in its ordinary sense makes Cicero guilty of a pun, such as in his letters we shall come often upon. Cicero liked puns. He had not learned that "a pun is a vicious abuse of language."

10. **Medeam agere**: *bring Medea into play*.

SELECTION V.

14. **Quid proficiam**: indirect question, *what I am accomplishing*.

17. **mirari**: *to wonder at*.

tuas litteras: *letters from you*.

18. **Quinto fratre**: Cicero's brother Quintus, at other times also a devoted partisan of Caesar, was with him now in Britain.

20. **capias suadeo**: *capture some chariot, I urge you*. Those wonderful chariots!

22. **volumus**: i.e. *you and I*. Cicero includes himself as partner in Trebatius's desires.

perfice: *bring it to pass*.

in familiaribus: *among the intimate friends*.

PAGE 7. 3. **aetatem**: Trebatius was perhaps thirty-five.

SELECTION VI.

Several years after the correspondence with Trebatius, while Caesar was still in Gaul, Cicero, in July, 51 b.c., became proconsul of Cilicia, in which province he remained for a year, an upright governor.

Upon the expiration of his term, as he journeyed homewards across Greece, his friend and freedman, Tiro, whose health was frequently feeble, fell ill of a fever, and Cicero, with his retinue, including his fifteen-year-old son Marcus, was obliged to proceed without him. Cicero wrote back often and affectionately to Tiro. There are preserved no less than seven such letters which were written before the party left Greece. After reaching Brundisium in safety Cicero soon takes the opportunity to send back to Tiro this letter which we have before us.

6. **a.d. IIII Non. Nov.** = *ante diem quartum Nonas Novembbris*: see note on p. 2, l. 9, **Idus**.

7. **Leucadem**: acc. without preposition. See A. & G. 427, 2 (250, 2, b); B. 181, 1, a; G. 337; H. 418 (380, 2); HB. 385, b.

Note also in this letter **Actium, Corcyram, Brundisium**.

8. **tempestatem**: *weather*. In this instance unfavorable, see note on p. 4, l. 14.

12. **Cassiopen**: Greek accusative, see A. & G. 44 (37); B. 22; G. 65; H. 81 (50); HB. 68. Cassiope, modern Cassopo, was a town with harbor at the N.E. extremity of the island of Coreyra. Up to that point the voyage had been up the west coast of Greece at no great distance from the shelter of the Greek islands, but from Cassiope on the course lay across the open Adriatic.

Stadia CXX: nearly fourteen miles, a stade being 606 ft. 9 in.

14. **interea . . . multi**: *In the meantime of those who rashly continued their journey, many were shipwrecked*.

15. **cenati**: *after dinner*.

solvimus: i.e. *navem solvimus*: *set sail*. Compare the expression in Acts xxvii. 13.

17. **ludibundi**: *in good spirits*.

18. **id erat**: used like *id est*, for the more common *is erat*, or *qui dies erat*.

20. **introit Terentia**: Cicero had eagerly sent for her and she

as gladly came. Two years later the situation was altered. Cicero was again returning from Greece, having lost in the struggle against Caesar, to the same port of Brundisium. Terentia wrote and asked if she might come to meet him, and he replied he would prefer not.

21. **quae . . . plurimi**: *who has the highest regard for you.*

22. **tandem aliquando**: *at last.*

exspectatissimas: *eagerly looked for.*

PAGE 8. 2. **Asclapo**: Greek noun, 3d declension.

7. **sed tamen ita velim . . . properes**: *But nevertheless I would express the wish that you do not hasten unduly.*

8. **symphoniam**: *musical party.* The Greeks were fond of music at meals, a custom which also found footing at Rome. Lyso, a resident of Patras, was Cicero's *hospes*; hence his attentions to Tiro. It is not impossible, if Tiro was at this time being entertained at the house of Lyso, that this dinner party was specially given in his honor.

9. **hebdomada**: Greek acc., 3d declension. The seventh day was supposed to mark a crisis in fevers. Each recurrence would naturally find the patient weaker, and for Tiro a fourth recurrence might be no small matter.

10. **pudori . . . obsequi**: *since you have chosen to consider your feelings rather than your health, in other respects be careful.*

11. **Curio**: Curius was Cicero's financial agent in Greece at this time.

honos haberetur: *a complimentary gift should be made.*

12. **quod**: *whatever.*

opus esset: predicate use of **opus**. See A. & G. 411, b (243, e, r); B. 218, 2, a; G. 406; H. 477 III (414, 4, 1); HB. 430, 1.

me . . . curaturum: *sc. esse: and that I would pay the amount to any one he said.* The infinitive is governed by the verb of saying implied in **misi**, *sent word*.

14. **ex K. Jan. = ex Kalendis Januariis**: when the new consuls, who were opposed to Caesar, were to take office.

19. **Mescinio**: Mescinius had been Cicero's quaestor in Cilicia. He was not a man of sterling worth, but he had culture, was fond of Tiro, and was very careful of his own comfort, so he would be both safe and agreeable as Tiro's traveling companion.

20. **honesto**: *of reputation.*
 21. **navicularius**: the one who would have immediate charge of the ship's movements.
 22. **steteris**: *present yourself.*
omnia habebo: *you will be doing me all the favors in the world.*
 23. **etiam atque etiam**: *over and over again.*
 25. **salve**: an ordinary word of greeting seems added here to the still more ordinary **vale**, with some sense of its literal meaning as a wish for health.

SELECTION VII.

On getting back to Italy from Cilicia, Cicero found public affairs in turmoil. The struggle between Caesar and Pompey was lowering ominously, and its outbreak would mean civil war. Cicero was on friendly terms with Caesar and still more intimately bound to Pompey, who had done him great services. But more than to both was he attached to his country. His best hopes toward peace were in vain.

On Jan. 13th Caesar led his army across the Rubicon and became a rebel in arms against the state. As the forces in the city were inadequate for its defense, Pompey left Rome to raise a new army in Italy. Senators fled from the city. Cicero, to be independent of both parties, hoping yet to be peacemaker between them, went with his son to Campania to have oversight of that region, leaving his wife and daughter behind at Rome. His designs seem to have taken him much about the region. This letter is written on the 22d from his villa at Formiae. On the 23d he was writing from Minturnae; on the 25th from Cales; on the 26th from Capua.

PAGE 9. 1. **considerandum vobis**: The dative of the agent is used with the gerundive to denote the person on whom the necessity or obligation rests.

animae meae: *my dearest ones.*
 2. **faciatis**: For the mood see A. & G. 575, b (334, b); 444, and note; B. 300, 2; 315, 3; 277; G. 265, 511; H. 649 II. (529, 1); HB. 503, 537.

Romaene . . . an . . . an: In alternative questions the enclitic **-ne** in the first member followed by **an** in the second and **an** in the third is one of the commonest forms.

5. **esse** : *to exist, that is, to live, remain.*

tuto : *in safety.*

Dolabellam : P. Cornelius Dolabella was a young Roman of charming manners but profligate character. He seems to have won the heart of Tullia, who apparently retained her affection for him even after they were divorced, shortly before her death in 45 B.C. Dolabella was an ardent partisan of Caesar. This made him able to do great service for Tullia and Terentia at Rome after the flight of the senators at Caesar's approach, when affairs were in such turmoil and the only safety was for Caesar's friends. It seemed best, however, to Tullia and Terentia, in spite of Dolabella's services, to leave Rome and join Cicero in Campania, whither they came Feb. 3d, 49 B.C.

eamque rem : *and that fact ; subject of posse.*

6. **adiumento** : dative of purpose or tendency.

vis : *violence.*

7. **illud . . . quod video** : *the fact that I see, etc.* The substantive *quod* clause is in apposition with *illud*.

8. **bonos** : Cicero's common word for the men of his political side, elsewhere called the *optimates* and the *viri optimi*. They were not an organized political party with officers and caucuses and conventions. It was uncertain often who would be reckoned on one side or the other ; but in general the group who followed Cicero's designs were consistent and well known. They fought under Pompey in the civil war, and they alone were the **boni**.

abesse Roma : without a preposition, as with other verbs of similar meaning, although verbs compounded with *ab* usually are followed by the preposition when used in their literal meaning.

9. **haec . . . praediorum** : *furthermore, the district in which I am is one where not only the towns but the estates even are under my influence.*

12. **non satis constat adhuc** : *it is not quite clear yet.*

13. **isto loco** : *in your position.* That is, women whose husbands have left the city through fear of Caesar. Ablative of quality.

15. **velim** : subjunctive of modest assertion, *I should like* : as if one wished to soften the directness of any expression of his own desires. The difference in tone is apparent between this expression and the urgent *perifice ut sis, capias suadeo, tu modo ineptias de-*

pone, sustenta te, of the preceding letters. It is different also from the polite urgency of *cura ut valeas, valete*, etc., at the close of letters.

17. **Domus . . . dicetis**: *That the house (may) have a barricade and a guard give orders to Philotimus.*

Philotimo: Philotimus was Cicero's and Terentia's trusted house steward. He turned out to be more devoted to Terentia's interests than to Cicero's, but Cicero at the time of this letter believed him faithful.

18. **et velim . . . instituatis**: *and, please, arrange definite letter-carriers.* Cicero's desire is that Terentia shall assign to some of his slaves the fixed task of going and coming between them with daily letters. That would constitute for these slaves their whole employment, and Cicero's slave family was large enough in number to warrant the devotion of several individuals to such a task.

19. **aliquas litteras**: The plural **litteras** means *a letter*. It may also mean *letters*. Whether he was expecting from his family one letter a day or more than one must therefore be inferred from other sources.

21. **Kal. sc. Februarias**:

SELECTION VIII.

In the month elapsed since the last letter, Pompey had succeeded in raising an army which was in numbers perhaps not inferior to Caesar's. He did not venture to offer battle, however, and Caesar advanced toward Rome. Both men were now anxious to gain Cicero's definite support, and Cicero's conduct toward each had been so inconclusive that each had hopes of winning him.

Most of Cicero's political friends had gone already to join Pompey, and on Feb. 10th, Pompey wrote Cicero, urging him to come and unite with the rest at Luceria. On receiving the letter, Cicero replied, Feb. 15th, that if Pompey intended a certain course, he would join the movement. Pompey replies with the letter before us. Cicero's answer to it was written a week later and explains at some length his reasons for not coming, the most important

being that Caesar had moved quickly and with his army already blocked the way.

PAGE 10. Magnus: Roman surnames were sometimes inherited and sometimes not. Pompey's father was *Cn. Pompeius Sextus*. The surname **Magnus** is one which Pompey took for himself. Its use here is no indication of a special fondness for the name, as some have thought, since praenomen and cognomen (**Cn. Magnus**) is one of the commonest forms of the name appearing in epistolary salutations.

Imp.: If Cicero seems to have resigned his military office, as some editors assert, when he, with other senators, fled from Rome before Caesar, nevertheless Pompey plainly chose to look upon him still as **imperator**.

1. **s. v. b. e.**: *i.e. si vales bene est.* Abbreviation of this common phrase, and of others similar, is very frequent.

4. **pro**: *in accordance with.*

5. **communi consilio**: It seems to indicate either poverty of style or carelessness when Pompey chooses here the same adjective as in l. 2 above, **communi**.

6. **opem atque auxilium**; **auxilium** is what affords support in an action. **Ops** is what can be used for support in a situation.

7. **Censeo . . . facias**: *I advise that you make the journey.*

via Appia: ablative of route.

Brundisium: without a preposition, being the name of a city.

This letter of Pompey's as a specimen of literary style marks the great difference between Pompey and Cicero. It is short and plain, almost abrupt. Editors see in **recognovi**, l. 1, illustration of his poor choice of words, for a better word to express his idea would have been **agnovi**.

SELECTION IX.

While Pompey was still gathering his army in Apulia, Domitius and Vibullius and Lentulus had opposed Caesar's march to Rome and were presently besieged by him at Corfinium. Pompey left them to their fate, and on Feb. 20th Corfinium fell. Caesar took no extreme measures against his captured enemies, but graciously

spared them. He proceeded at once with his army toward Brundisium to attack Pompey. On the march this letter to Cicero was written.

Ciceroni Imp.: Caesar as well as Pompey recognizes Cicero as **imperator**.

9. Furnium: C. Furnius was the friend of both Caesar and Cicero and served at other times also as a messenger and perhaps as an ambassador. He had come at this time to Caesar with a letter, and as he was about to go south, he was available to carry a letter to Cicero. Besides letters, such messengers brought verbal reports and all the news. Caesar was truly in haste if he could not take time to hear and talk to Furnius at leisure before sending him on.

cum: concessive. In reading this sentence, although we might feel the force of **cum** as perhaps temporal or causal until we came to the word **tamen**, its character as concessive would then appear.

tantum vidiisse : *only had a glimpse of.*

10. neque . . . potuissem, properarem : The construction would seem easier if **cum**, which governs **properarem**, were repeated before it.

11. praeterire . . . quin scriberem : *pass by the opportunity of writing you.*

12. illum : i.e. Furnius.

13. gratias agerem : *express my thanks.*

14. imprimis : *especially.*

16. consilio, gratia, dignitate, ope : *your advice, your influence, your position, and your assistance in all ways.*

18. ignosces : *you will pardon.* More familiar than the subjunctive or the imperative.

Ad propositum revertar : *To repeat; literally I will come back to the matter I began with, i.e. his haste.*

Caesar's style here is simple, graceful, elegant, and pleasing. He maintains politeness of manner (**ignosces**), and in the choice of words (**consilio, gratia, dignitate, ope**) he shows that sense of literary discrimination which marks all his writings.

SELECTION X.

Not only had Cicero, from the outbreak of hostilities, deliberately maintained a position independent of both Pompey and Caesar and yet friendly to both, in order to be of subsequent service as mediator in the cause of peace, but he zealously sought to render that service, as appears from this letter to Caesar.

PAGE 11. 2. **mecum agebas**: entreated me.

ut . . . essem: that I should remain near the city.

uti: infinitive after **velle**.

3. **minus sum admiratus**: I was less surprised.

4. **mecum ipse quaerebam**: I asked of myself.

5. **eam cogitationem, ut . . . arbitrares**: to this opinion, namely, that I thought you wanted to treat, etc.

8. **rationem**: purpose.

existimabam: I think. Epistolary tense, cf. note p. 3, l. 12.

naturam . . . personam: The one refers to his native character, the other to his assumed public character; thus, the part I have played.

10. **tuendo**: looking after; taking into your consideration.

12. **causam**: purpose; service.

14. **auctor**: advocate.

15. **belli ullam partem attigi**: had a hand in any portion of the war.

19. **ceteris auctor fui**: advised others.

21. **vos duo delegi quos**: chosen you two as the ones.

PAGE 12. 3. **in tuis**: in the midst of your.

aliquid impertias temporis: spare a moment. **temporis** with **aliquid** is partitive genitive.

4. **ut . . . possim**: how I can. Construed with **cogitationi**.

5. **pius**: Rarely well expressed in English by its etymological equivalent **pious**. Here render it **dutiful**.

6. **quae si**, etc.: and even if these (requests, considerations) had to do with me only. The relative clause will often be best translated by an English clause beginning with "and" followed by the demonstrative.

7. **impetraturum**: get by asking.

8. **me . . . conservari**: infinitive clause, the logical subject of **pertinet**.

11. **cum . . . tum**: *while I have already . . . yet when, etc.*

Lentulo: P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, one of the opponents of Caesar at Corfinium, captured when the city surrendered and generously set free.

saluti . . . fuisses: *because you had been the means of preserving him who had been the means of preserving me.* When Cicero had read Lentulus's glowing letter he felt that the same favor done Lentulus had been practically done him. His wish now is that Caesar will show favor to Pompey as well, so that he may be again grateful.

SELECTION XI.

Caesar's army, meeting with no reverses, moved on to Brundisium and laid close siege to the army of Pompey there. Although confessedly inferior to Caesar in land forces, Pompey still held control of the sea, and on March 17th, he abandoned Brundisium with all his army and embarked for Greece to recruit new legions. Caesar remained master in Italy. He could not induce Cicero to espouse his cause, yet a friendly correspondence passed between them, and Caesar even visited Cicero at Formiae to gain his adherence, though without success.

Caesar's next move was to set out, in April, for Spain. Cicero became convinced that at last he must give up the hope of a reconciliation between Caesar and Pompey, and on the 7th of June, with regret and misgiving, he set out for Greece to join that army which he thought was the only one a patriotic citizen could join.

17. **quod scribebam . . . nihil**: *nothing to write.*

18. **has litteras**: *this letter.* Plural means but one, as so frequently.

21. **superioribus**: literally, *higher upon the list*, hence *earlier*.

opes. vs. opem: *resources* vs. *help*. Caesar's own phrases in which he used first the singular and on the later occasion the plural are found in this text on p. 10, l. 17, —**ut tuo consilio gratia, dignitate, ope omnium rerum uti possim**; and p. 13, l. 9, **ut tuis consiliis atque opibus, ut consuevi, in omnibus rebus**

utor. Caesar's thought in the two passages is obviously not very different. By **opibus** he must have meant help in various directions, of influence, position, and ability. But **opes** also means *wealth*, and with nothing more important to write Cicero perhaps thought Atticus would see a joke in the contrast of the two terms.

22. **clementiam Corfiniensem** : when Corfinium fell, Feb. 20th, Caesar not only spared the lives of his captured enemies and set them free, but he even returned to Domitius a sum of money belonging to him which he had taken with the surrendered town. Such clemency was in contrast to the brutality of Marius and Sulla. It gave to many Romans some hope that all would not be lost if Caesar conquered. Cicero even thought the occasion deserved a letter of formal praise, which he wrote. It is Caesar's reply to this letter of praise which Cicero is here quoting in full to his friend Atticus.

23. **hoc exemplo** : *in the following terms.*

PAGE 13. 1. **recte auguraris** : *rightly have you augured of me.* A future tense here in English, to match the Latin tense, would make the expression seem a less ordinary one than as a matter of fact it is in its Latin form. The Latin future perfect, however, is accurate to express Caesar's thought ; literally, *you will have divined correctly about me* ; for the correctness of Cicero's insight into the character of Caesar is a thing determinable only by the test of experience. Caesar, accordingly, means to say that every time his character shall be reckoned up or thought over Cicero will find himself (future) to have been right (perfect) in inferring on this occasion that Caesar is not cruel.

5. **dimissi** : that is, Domitius and the rest, referred to in the introductory note to Selection IX.

7. **mei** : for the case see A. & G. 385, C. 2 (234, d, 2); B. 204, 3 ; G. 359, r. 1 and 3, n. 4 ; H. 435, 4, n. (391, II. 4) ; HB. 339, c, n.

8. **velim** : subjunctive of modesty.

10. **hanc . . . gratiam** : namely, the one just asked, Cicero's presence in Rome ; for Dolabella would be sure to lend his influence to that end.

11. **adeo** : *further; in addition.*

12. **humanitas** : Dolabella's "gentleness," "feeling," and

"good-will" were doubtless not imaginary, but genuine. Such qualities help to account for Tullia's continued affection for him in spite of his extravagance and debauchery and all his ill treatment of her.

is : such.

SELECTION XII.

Caesar speedily mastered the Pompeian forces in Spain and then went to meet in Greece that army of Pompey which Cicero had now joined. After an indecisive encounter at Dyrrachium the forces met again at Pharsalus, Aug. 9th, 48 b.c., and Caesar was overwhelmingly victorious. The remnants of Pompey's army fled to Africa, where Pompey was murdered. Thither they were pursued by Caesar, who was occupied now for a year in settling affairs in the East.

Cicero himself was not at Pharsalus, having been kept at Dyrrhacium by sickness. After the defeat he remained awhile in Greece and then returned to Italy, where, on arriving at Brundisium, in October, he found the town occupied by soldiers of Caesar, and himself forbidden by Antony, Caesar's partisan, to enter Italy. There he waited in peril and distress, until, in Sept., 47 b.c., on the arrival of Caesar, he was at last given liberty to go where he chose and went to Rome.

During the year at Brundisium his anxieties were many and his comforts few. His fortune had gone into Pompey's cause. His wife at Rome was guarding her own interests at the cost of his. His daughter was troubled with an unhappy marriage. His brother had become estranged. No wonder that during this year all his letters were brief and compressed, as is the following.

14. **s. v. b. e. e. v. = si vales bene est ego valeo.**

quid . . . quod . . . scriberem : *something to write.* See note on p. 12, l. 17.

16. **quae sint negotia :** *how things are.*

17. **Lepta, Trebatio :** Among Cicero's friends who came down to Brundisium to visit him were Lepta and Trebatius, who at about the time of this letter had gone back to Rome. Perhaps one of them carried the letter.

SELECTION XIII.

When Cicero felt free to leave Brundisium he journeyed back to Rome. When less than halfway, as he stopped at his villa at Venusia, he sends this letter ahead to Terentia. The Tusculan villa he refers to was his favorite country house, high up on the Alban mountains and within sight of Rome, eighteen miles away.

This is the last letter we have from Cicero to Terentia. Soon after his arrival in Rome they were divorced, for reasons which we do not fully know. Cicero for a time after his divorce refused some proffers of rich and influential alliance, but he soon was married again, this time to a rich young ward of his, Publilia.

PAGE 14. 2. **ut sint omnia** : *let everything be.*

3. **diutius** : *for some time.* The comparative indicates "a rather long time."

4. **labrum** : a basin elevated about three feet, at the edge of which the bathers stood and dipped the water.

ut sit : jussive, as **ut sint** in l. 2.

SELECTION XIV.

At Rome and at his country estate at Astura for two years after Caesar's victory Cicero lived chiefly in retirement. He maintained polite intercourse with Caesar's friends, at whose dinner parties his undying wit made him a welcome guest, despite his known political views. He busied his mind with the writing of philosophical and rhetorical works, producing at this time his Brutus, Paradoxa, Orator, Partitiones, Consolatio, Hortensius, De Finibus, Academica, Tusculanae Quaestiones, Timaeus, De Natura Deorum, and De Senectute.

Paetus was a man of no great prominence, but he seems to have shared Cicero's most earnest sentiments toward the republic and toward Caesar. Like others of his class, bearing the overthrow of the republic very hard, Paetus had doubtless been reproaching Cicero, in other letters, for his apparent gayety in such mournful days of the state. The witty letter of Paetus, over which Cicero tells us he laughed, is not preserved.

9. **scurram velitem** : The **scurra veles**, literally *clown-soldier*, would be the butt of the camp, on whom everybody was entitled to play practical jokes and unload abuse.

malis oneratum : *loaded with abuse*.

10. **illud** : referring to the clause in apposition with it, **me . . . non potuisse**.

ista loca : especially Paetus's villa.

11. **constitueram** : *had arranged*.

non hospitalem sed contubernalem : *not a formal quest but a boon companion*.

13. **promulside** : *with the first course*.

14. **conficere** : *finish; do up*.

ad ovum : The dinner commonly had three divisions : first the *gustus, gustatio, promulsis*, consisting of eggs, oysters, fish, etc. ; second, the *cena* proper, with several substantial dishes, as for instance **assum vitulinum** ; third, the *mensae secundae*, of dessert and fruit.

integram . . . affero : *I start the meal with no dyspeptic appetite*.

assum vitulinum : *veal roast*.

PAGE 15. 1. **illa mea** : *those characteristics of mine*.

4. **de dicenda in senatu sententia** : *speech-making in the senate*.

commentationem causarum : *preparation of cases*.

5. **Epicuri castra** : Epicurus taught that true pleasure is for all mankind the greatest good. He thought it was gained by cultivating a peaceful, kindly, just, independent, contented spirit. He was, accordingly, of temperate habits, even abstemious, commonly spending for dinner but half the sum usual for a laborer. His followers, however, who had elaborated the art of cookery, often, in the pursuit of pleasure, ran into a self-indulgence which was no part of Epicurus's practice or teaching. It was their excesses which in Cicero's time had come to be looked upon, perhaps unfairly, as the prime characteristic of "Epicurus's camp."

adversari : because Cicero assumed to be an eclectic philosopher rather than an Epicurean.

6. **ad** : *in the direction of*.

hanc : *this*, i.e. which we see all about us.

insolentiam : *excessive indulgence*.

7. **lautitiam**: *elegance*.

veterem: *former*. Paetus had been impoverished in consequence of the civil wars. Cicero therefore makes distinction between his present state and his former **lautitiam** when he had money to spend, though Paetus never did have large estates.

dico: *I speak of*.

in sumptum: *in* and *acc.* expressing the purpose or object for which.

habebas: here used absolutely = **pecuniam habebas**.

8. **plura praedia**: real estate, particularly farming land, was the most reputable source of a Roman's income.

9. **homine et edaci . . . et qui**: *your reckoning is with a man both voracious and a connoisseur*. The descriptive clause **qui . . . intellegat** is balanced with the descriptive adjective **edaci**.

10. **όψιμαθεῖς**: Gk. nom. pl. *late learnéd*. The bumptiousness of overgrown pupils was proverbial to the ancients. Cicero is very free with his use of Greek words and phrases, and even of quotations from the Greek authors. All his literary friends knew the Greek language and the Greek literature, and would understand and recognize. Especially are the letters to Atticus full of Greek, for he was the most Attic of all his Roman contemporaries.

11. **insolentes**: *ill-bred, immodest*.

dediscendae tibi sunt: *you must unlearn*.

12. **sportellae**: *crackers and figs*. The sportella was a little basket in which clients were accustomed to carry away the portions of food doled out by their patrons, frequently nothing more than a little fruit and bread. The implication is that Paetus now habitually made his meal of such a slight portion.

ex arte ista: *i.e. the art of fine cookery*.

13. **Verrium, Camillum**: famous epicures.

14. **vocare**: *invite*.

15. **Hirtio**: Prince of good livers, a most discriminating epicure was Hirtius. His fondness for the table was not inconsistent with his character as substantial man of affairs in Rome. He was consul, general, and author. We have preserved *Bellum Gallicum*, Book VIII., which Hirtius wrote in continuation of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War.

16. **pvone**: A perverted taste, it seems, yet the peacock was the masterpiece of Epicurean cookery.

17. **ius fervens**: *hot sauce*.

18. **haec**: *as follows*.

salutamus: *I greet at my house*, technical term; cf. **salutatio**.

19. **bonos**: for meaning, see note on p. 9, l. 8.

20. **perofficiose**: **peramanter**: These rare words, formed with intensive prefix **per**-, Cicero uses to express the rare and exceeding degree of attention and regard which his former enemies were manifesting him.

21. **ubi . . . defluxit**: *when the stream . . . has flowed away*.

22. **involvo**: a picturesque term.

veniunt etiam qui: *there come also those who*.

PAGE 16. 2. **te iacente**: *with you flat on your back*.

comedim: *eat you out of house and home*.

3. **ne aegroto quidem**: *not even if you're a sick man*.

SELECTION XV.

Sulpicius was made governor of Achaia by Caesar in 46 B.C. If Hagesaretus was of Larisa in Thessaly, then he might easily have had use for this letter of introduction to Sulpicius while the latter was in Greece.

Servio: Servius Sulpicius Rufus, the most famous jurist of his day, was Cicero's lifelong friend and political associate. Gaston Boissier speaks of him as the most learned lawyer, perhaps, of any time.

5. **consulatu**: If the reference is to Cicero's consulate, in 63 B.C., then it could readily happen that the kindnesses spoken of took place during Cicero's exile or his later journeys in Greece. It is possible, however, that the consulate referred to is his proconsulate in Cilicia in 51 B.C. It is interesting to observe how completely our picture of Hagesaretus rests upon mere inferences, always of some uncertainty.

9. **necessitudine**: *intimacy*.

pergratum mihi: The letter when sent was sealed with Cicero's seal, and hence could not be opened until it reached the hands of

Sulpicius, so Cicero was in no danger of having this confidential request to Sulpicius disclosed to Hagesaretus. It aids our sense of the sincerity of the commendations in the letter to know that Hagesaretus was not expected to know its precise terms.

SELECTION XVI.

Not long after the date of the previous letter to Paetus (Selection XIV.), that gentleman received a visit from Balbus. Lucius Cornelius Balbus was, and long had been, a right-hand man of Caesar. Born in Spain, he had been given Roman citizenship for meritorious services and had come to Rome to live. He had made himself useful to Caesar and, like many another of Caesar's partisans, had amassed a fortune. Later he often served Caesar as his financial agent at Rome.

Cicero knew Balbus. Ten years before the date of this letter he had defended him successfully against a charge of having gained his citizenship illegally. Now, after the civil war, Cicero had come back into intercourse with his foes of Caesarian stripe, and, like Paetus, he was once more on terms with Balbus.

Paeto: the same L. Papirius Paetus of Selection XIV.

12. **cum**: concessive.

Balbus noster: *my friend Balbus*; *noster* is used in Latin just as "my friend" in English, with either sincere or ironical force.

13. **istis municipiis**: After Caesar's victory the fields and fortunes of all his enemies lay very much at his mercy. The disposition made of such properties was varied. Those here referred to (*istis*) seem to have been already the subject of mention between Cicero and Paetus.

15. **sciam**: for the words see A. & G. 524, n. 2 (312, r.); B. 307, 2; G. 602; H. 585 (513, II. n. 1); HB. 504, 3, a.

17. **de nobis futurum**: *what is to take place concerning myself*.

18. **ex quo**: The antecedent of **quo** is the object, to be supplied, of **habuisti**.

19. **ebrio**: Balbus seems to have had a well-known failing.

PAGE 17. 1. **mi Paete**: intimate form of address.

2. **de lucro**: *as clear gain*. After the overthrow of Pompey

and his army at Pharsalus, the lives of the defeated survivors, Cicero among them, were at Caesar's mercy. Cicero, therefore, reckons it clear gain to be living at all, after Pharsalus.

3. **rei publicae**: The noun **superstes** is followed sometimes by the objective genitive, sometimes by the dative of the indirect object. Which is this?

4. **deinde quod**: After **primum quia** the change of conjunctions makes variety in the style.

5. **fiet enim**: *for there will happen.*

7. **satis . . . quidquid conceditur**: Stoic doctrine.

8. **Veientem . . . agrum**: Veii and Capena were about the same distance from Rome as Tusculum, but in a different direction.

9. **metiuntur**: that is, preparatory to putting it up for sale. A common means of converting captured territory into plunder for the victors.

10. **Tusculano**: the Tusculan villa, Cicero's favorite estate.

11. **semper**: *continually.*

id: the antecedent is the preceding clause.

12. **vivere**: object of **duxi**.

13. **pulcherrimum**: predicate adjective.

duxi: *have regarded.*

non possum . . . diligere: *I cannot do other than cherish.*

14. **cupiat esse rem publicam**: *desires the existence of a republic.*

16. **quid faciat . . . habet**: *has not the power of causing it.* Even Great Caesar could not entirely be "better than his party."

17. **longius**: *at too great length.*

18. **non modo me . . . scire**: by the correlatives **non modo** and **sed** the pronoun **me** is contrasted with **ipsum quidem principem**, so that **ne** in the clause with **scire** furnishes a negative for both the contrasted subjects, **me** and **principem**.

19. **principem**: i.e. Caesar.

20. **servimus**: *are slaves to.*

24. **solerem**: with **non quo**, to express a rejected reason.

explorati . . . haberem: *have no definite knowledge.*

PAGE 18. 2. **adscribam**: *add.*

3. **isto**: i.e. which you speak of and fear.

4. **cogitare**: *plan for.*

SELECTION XVII.

In Feb., 45 B.C., occurred the death of his daughter, Tullia, which was to Cicero the keenest grief of his life. He had been living in retirement at Rome. He now withdrew to lonely Astura, seeing nobody and given to meditation. His friends wrote him letters of condolence; some of them polite and formal, none more deep and touching than that of Servius Sulpicius Rufus (Fam. IV, 5), written from Athens, where Servius was governor. The following letter is Cicero's reply to Servius.

6. **ego**: unusual and emphatic position. *Yes, I do wish.*

7. **quantum . . . potueris . . . intellego**, etc.: *for how much you might have aided me if you had been present . . . I readily see*, etc. For the participle in place of a conditional clause see A. & G. 521, a (310, a); B. 305, 1; G. 593, 2; H. 638, 2 (575, 9); HB. 604, 3.

8. **potueris** is subjunctive of indirect question after **intellego**. It is also the apodosis of the condition contrary to fact whose protasis is implied in **praesens**. For the perf. indic. of *possum* in apodosis of a condition contrary to fact, see A. & G. 517, c (308, c); B. 304, 3; G. 597, R. 5, c; H. 583 (511); HB. 582, 3, a.

9. **ex eo . . . quod**: *from this fact, namely, that.*

litteris lectis: *when I had read your letter.* Ablative absolute serving as temporal clause.

adquievi: *was resigned.*

11. **possent**: subjunctive of characteristic. See A. & G. 535 (320); B. 283, 2; G. 631, 1; H. 591, 1 (500, 1); HB. 515, 2.

me consolando: *the task of consoling me.*

12. **adhibuisti**: *you have shown.*

Servius tuus: *your son Servius*, who perhaps delivered the letter to Cicero. It would have been a mark of great courtesy for Servius to send from Athens his letter by the hand of his own son.

13. **officiis**: *services, attentions.*

illi tempori: i.e. a time of mourning.

14. **quanti . . . faceret**: genitive of price. Subjunctive of indirect question.

quam: *how.*

16. **iucundiora**: **gratiora**: *more pleasant; more grateful.*

17. **oratio tua** : *your words.*

19. **me non ita ferre** : The clause is the subject of **esse**, to which the predicate adjective **turpe** refers.

PAGE 19. 1. **dolori** : dative after a verb of resisting.

2. **me** : accusative after **deficiunt**.

4. **magnis rebus gestis** : ablative of quality ; equivalent to an adjective "successful." The plural in this construction is somewhat uncommon.

7. **eis temporibus fuerunt ut** : *lived in such times that.*

10. **maximis laboribus adeptus eram** : *had won with the greatest struggle.*

12. **rei publicae procuratione** : *public cases.*

13. **impediebantur** : *meditations checked.*

14. **existimabam** : *used to think.*

id quod erat : *as was the fact.*

16. **cum . . . cogitarem** : Cicero was reflecting (**cogitarem**) and subduing and compelling himself (**frangerem**, **cogerem**) for the purpose of self-comfort, and it was while in these struggles that he felt Tullia his place of refuge.

18. **quo . . . ubi . . . cuius** : Cicero has forgotten all sense of rhetorical effect, and changes the figure from Tullia as a place where (**quo sc. loco**) to a person (**cuius**) just as his thought ran.

20. **hoc** : ablative of means.

21. **illa** : sc. **volnera**.

23. **levaret** : *to relieve me.*

24. **ut in eius bonis adquiescam** : *to gain repose in its blessings.*

PAGE 20. 6. **exopto** : intensive ; more than *opto*.

ante : adverbial, *beforehand.*

commentemur inter nos : *plan over together.*

7. **qua ratione** : *on what basis.*

nobis : dative of agent.

traducendum : *spent.*

8. **accommodandum** : *must be adapted.*

9. **nec** : employed regularly, rather than *et non*.

10. **quod** : refers to the fact of Caesar's friendliness just mentioned.

cum : concessive.

magnae deliberationis : genitive of quality.

11. **quae ratio sit ineunda** : the whole clause is appositional to the subject of **est**.

SELECTION XVIII.

The growing appearance of Caesar's tyranny led some of the nobles who regarded themselves as patriots to conspire along with some men of meaner motive for his murder, which they brought to pass on March 15th, 44 B.C. Cicero had not been taken into their counsels, and knew nothing of the plot until its dénouement ; but in Caesar's fall he saw the death of the tyranny and the resurrection of his own patriotic hopes, and in this letter to one of the conspirators we see his outburst of joy. Why he should have written this to Basilus, who was not a leader of the conspirators, we should have little means of knowing, except that the style of greeting in the letter shows him to be an intimate friend of Cicero.

13. **tibi gratulor** : this is a common expression, **mihi gaudeo** very uncommon ; but the **mihi** balances the **tibi** and the **gaudeo** the **gratulor** so strikingly that in Cicero's feeling of exhilaration the unusual phrase was just the thing to occur to his mind.

mihi : dative of reference.

SELECTION XIX.

Cicero's cares for the state had not ruined his appetite, nor his interest in his personal friends, nor in small points of the law.

Trebatio : the same Trebatius Testa addressed in Selections IV and V. Having returned from his campaigning with Caesar-a rich man, as Boissier thinks, and no questions asked, he built a fine house and lived well. Cicero was fond of going to dinner with him, for he seems to have found spice and salt in his conversation as well as in his viands.

15. **inluseras** : *made fun.*

inter scyphos : *over the glasses.*

16. **antea** : i.e. before he became the heir.

PAGE 21. 1. **furti agere** : *bring an action for theft.* Of course a man who had been robbed would have a right to sue, but

the question is, could the heir properly claim any legal title to property which the testator did not actually possess at the time of his death.

bene potus : *well primed.*

2. **seroque** : almost any time after sundown was a late hour.

caput : *chapter.*

4. **sensisse** : **sentio** is *to hold as a view or opinion.*

6. **Testae** : that is, Trebatius himself.

SELECTION XX.

After the murder of Caesar the *liberatores*, as they called themselves, knew scarcely what next to do. Antony had rallied a portion of Caesar's party, and now strove to assume Caesar's rôle. He was consul and managed to secure the control of affairs for a time in the city. His chief opponents, including Cicero, Decimus Brutus, Marcus Brutus, and Cassius, thought best to leave Rome. The senate presently appointed duties for M. Brutus and Cassius which took them to Greece and Asia. D. Brutus went to his province, Cisalpine Gaul. At the end of August, Cicero returned to the city from his retreat, and assumed open defiance of Antony.

Antony's opponents looked to Cicero as their best counselor. He seemed to gain the powerful allegiance of Octavian, who had returned to Rome as the heir of his uncle, Julius Caesar, and had raised a strong personal following. He kept in touch with all the republican leaders in the provinces.

Antony, when his term as consul was to expire, secured the allotment of Cisalpine Gaul as his province. Cicero is statesman enough to see the importance of keeping Antony from his province, and in this letter to D. Brutus he urges that aim.

S. D. D. . . . desig. i.e. **salutem dicit Decimo Bruto Imperatori Consuli designato.**

7. **Lupus familiaris noster** : *our good friend Lupus.*

8. **quosdam dies** : accusative of extent of time, *for several days.*
eis locis : Cicero had gone away to Puteoli.

9. **tuto** : adverb; used in familiar style as a predicate with **esse**.

eo factum : whence it happened.

11. **curasset** : provided for.

12. **antiquius** : of deeper claim.

15. **illa . . . re** : i.e. the dispatching of the tyrant.

19. **illud . . . significandum videtur** : I think I ought, however, to point out, briefly, this.

20. **omnem spem** : Cicero is putting it strongly in saying that all the hope of recovering liberty rested upon D. Brutus, yet his army was at this time the chief bulwark against Antony.

PAGE 22. 1. **quod . . . certo scio** : as I'm sure you do. The phrase **certo scio**, I know for certain, came to be very much weakened in force through very common use, and seems often to mean no more than our colloquial I'm sure.

obliviscere : fut. indic.

3. **iste**. Antony.

nactus : gained possession of.

8. **in perpetuum** : for ever.

ut principiis : so that the end (of your effort and undertaking) may match the beginning.

12. **cum** : causal.

14. **ut tibi . . . pertinebunt** : substantive clause expressing the fuller sense of **illud**.

officia, studia, curas, cogitationes : due services, eager efforts, careful attention, study of the situation.

16. **me** : subject of **defuturum**. The MSS. have another **me** before **tuis optimis**, but that would be superfluous.

17. **vita mea est carior** : Either this is exaggeration or else it is true. As a matter of fact, Cicero did stake his life on the cause of the republic more than once.

18. **faveam, velim** : subjunctive in *quod* causal clause in indirect discourse.

SELECTION XXI.

Antony besieged Decimus Brutus in Mutina. While the outcome was still uncertain, Cicero writes to inform and instruct Trebonius.

Trebonio : Caius Trebonius had been Caesar's legate in Gaul and his personal friend. He felt with the others, however, that

Caesar's tyranny was unbearable to patriots, and he was intrusted for his part in the conspirators' undertaking, with the task of keeping Antony away from the scene in the senate house on the Ides of March.

21. **epulas**: the joke of calling that gathering at which Caesar's life was consumed a banquet and Antony the leavings was perhaps original with Cicero. At any rate he seems fond of it, for he repeats it prominently in another letter (to Cassius, Fam. XII, 4).

22. **Reliquiarum**: Cicero thinks he would have had the foresight to have counseled the death of Antony as well as Caesar. He does not seem, however, to have suggested in the first letters after the murder the advisability of having pursued that course.

PAGE 23. 1. **eis** : sc. **reliquiis** : i.e. Antony.

3. **quod vero** : *with regard to the fact.*

4. **quod** : *as.*

9. **in ore et amore . . . habuisti** : *have ever spoken of and approved.*

11. **pl. i.e. plebis.**

deque alia re referrent : *were bringing forward for discussion another matter.*

12. **egique acerrime** : *went on very vigorously.*

15. **contentio atque actio** : *effort and deed.*

17. **tempus . . . agendi** : *opportunity of doing something.*

19. **actaque**: A bulletin of public news was issued daily at Rome. Citizens made copies to send to their friends abroad, and it was common for prominent men to arrange for receiving the **acta** regularly.

23. **consularis** : i.e. *senators who have been consuls.*

male sentientes : *ill disposed.*

24. **Servio**: Servius Sulpicius Rufus (see note p. 16, heading), who had been sent on an embassy to Antony and had died.

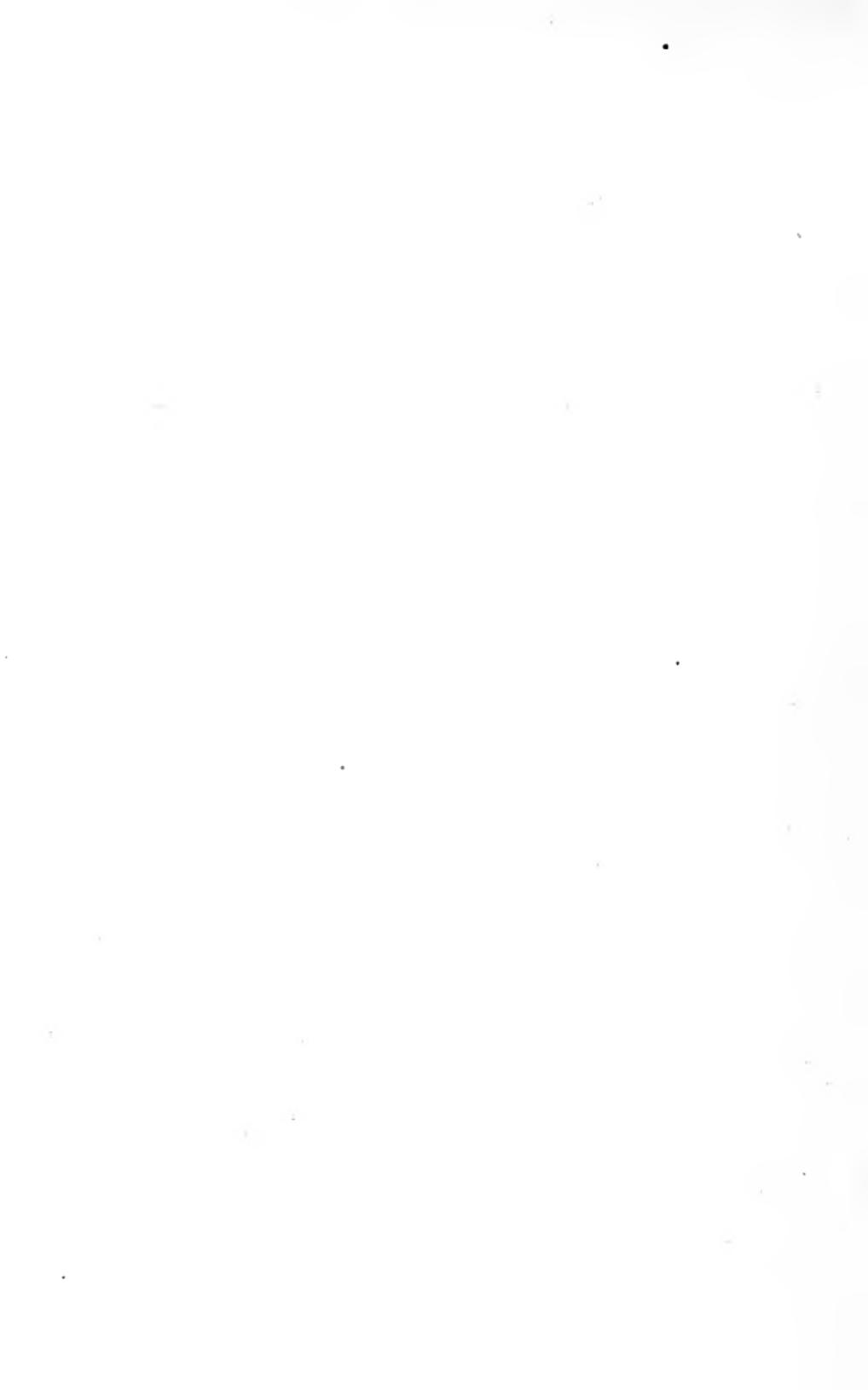
25. **avunculus** : he was the uncle of Antony.

27. **puer Caesar** : Octavianus, heir by adoption of Julius Caesar.

spero reliqua : Others as well as Cicero had at this time very great hope in Octavian, though later it was shattered.

hoc . . . habeto : *and at least be certain of this.*

PAGE 24. 3. **is . . . terror** : i.e. the fear afforded by the success of Octavian in winning over the two legions here referred to.



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